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CHANG HSUN AND EMPEROR RESIGN; VICTORIOUS REPUBLICAN TROOPS ENTER PEKING!

Hsuchowfu Army Disarms; Leader Seeks Terms; Hsu Shih-chang Is Mediator!

KING-MAKER SAYS WAS DUPED; ALLEGES VICE-PRESIDENT AND OTHERS URGED HIM ON!

BETRAYED BY FENG AND OTHER LEADING MEN, SAYS CHANG

They Gave Their Consent And Were Behind Monarchical Move

WANTS TO REPENT

Offers Written Proofs Of Duplicity Before Leaving To Make Amends

SCORES REPUBLIC

'Unsuitable Government' At Back Of All Troubles, So Sought Change

The charge that Feng Kuo-chang, Hsu Shih-chang and others were behind the monarchical movement and later betrayed him is made by Chang Hsun in a telegram sent out by him yesterday to all the provinces. Chang Hsun is said to have documents, including telegrams and letters, proving that the men he names, as well as others, had given their consent to the restoration.

Willing to Repent

The telegram, which has apparently been mixed up in some way over the wires and arrived in disconnected form, indicates that Chang Hsun is willing to go back to Hsuchowfu and "repent." The message reads:

"Ever since 1911, there have been internal troubles on account of the unsuitable form of government. Struggles take place everywhere within the four seas, the national resources are exploited and exhausted while the standard of living of the people causes them great hardship. The republican form of government has been really the cause of this whole tumult.

"I, Hsun, felt sorry for these people and thought that in order to exercise the genuine public will we must have a constitutional monarchy and in order to have a constitutional monarchy, we must restore the monarch to pacify the people and get rid of all party differences.

Has Written Proofs

"In formulating the plans, all my colleagues in the various provinces participated. Feng Kuo-chang and Hsu Shih-chang were also deeply in favor of the measure. We had had communications in writing, which can be presented as evidence.

"Fortunately the move was successful, the dragon flag again floated in the country, the world approved of it and the populace cheered with joy. If the several provinces had continued to support the movement as they promised before, it would not be difficult to see peace reign throughout the nation in a short time.

"However, there has been opposition from all sides, each depending upon its military force to intimidate us near the Capital, where the people are now in great excitement. I am compelled to despatch troops to maintain the peace and order and to decide the issue by fighting.

'Absence of Parliament'

"On second thought, however, the fighting will endanger the palaces in Peking, will curtail our rights and misguide the ship of state. Besides, since our move is one for the progress of the nation and to save the people from hardship and is one without selfish ends. . . . . The establishment of the office of the Premier under the regime was effected on account of the absence of Parliament and the non-existence of the Cabinet.

"We have now requested Hsu Shih-chang to organise a complete Cabinet, to re-elect the members of Parliament and to enact the articles of the Constitution so that we may

(Continued on Page 2)

Gigantic Raid Over London Incident In Series Across Continent And North Sea

Score Of Aircraft Bombard Capital; Long Casualty List, But Minor Damage Otherwise; All Flyers Busy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 7.—An official communique reports: About 9.30 this morning, considerable numbers of hostile aircraft, probably in two parties, appeared over the Isle of Thanet and the east coast of Essex. After dropping some bombs in Thanet, the raiders proceeded towards London, moving parallel along the north bank of the Thames.

Approaching London, from the north-east, they changed their course, proceeded north and west and crossed London from north-west to south-east. Bombs were dropped in various places in the Metropolitan area.

The number of raiders is uncertain. Probably there were about twenty. Our artillery and large numbers of aeroplanes attacked the raiders.

Germans Lose 11 Machines

The latest list of casualties shows that 28 men, 6 women and 3 children have been killed and 74 men, 30 women and 37 children injured. An enemy aeroplane was brought down in the mouth of the Thames.

The Admiralty announces: The Dunkirk Flights, watching for the returning raiders on England, missed them, but encountered and destroyed three enemy seaplanes and also brought down four aeroplanes.

Naval aeroplanes engaged the enemy squadron returning from the raid on London, forty miles off the East Coast. Two enemy machines were observed to crash into the sea, while a third fell in flames off the mouth of the River Scheldt. All our machines returned.

Amazing Series of Air-Fights

A late message says:

The raid on London was but an incident, though the outstanding incident, of a most amazing series of battles in the air, extending far from the coast to London and then back over the Channel to south of the Scheldt. Hundreds of thousands of people witnessed the spectacle beneath the comparatively low clouds, especially the desperate fight over the southern suburbs of London.

The German attack was plainly directed against the civilian population. The enemy's machines swooped very low to drop their bombs, but no military or munitions establishments were struck, or apparently aimed at, though a large hospital, conspicuously flying the Red Cross, just escaped many bombs.

Though the enemy were twenty minutes over London, the actual time during which bombs were dropped did not exceed four minutes, after which the enemy ascended to a great height and made off. The noise during the attack was terrific, firstly, the anti-aircraft guns barking like machine-guns and surrounding the raiders with a curtain of fire, from which it seemed impossible to escape, then the rattle of machine-guns as the British airmen closed in, followed by the heavy explosions of the bombs, which shattered all glass in the vicinity.

Raid Has Little Effect

Immediately the explosions ceased, the streets were again crowded with people and assumed much their usual aspect, except for numerous special constables, speeding ambulances and fire-engines. An admirable feature was the prompt and cool work of the voluntary organisations, including women doctors and nurses and special constables, who seemed to spring from the earth, in rescuing and attending the dead and wounded.

Anger and determination were the dominating sentiments of the populace after the raid.

A close inspection of the buildings damaged shows that the havoc was

(Continued on Page 11)

COMMITTEE PREPARES REGISTRATION BLANKS

Expect To Send Out Forms To Long List Of Shanghai Americans

A list of 750 names of American men presumably of military age, has been compiled already by the census committee in the move for registration and military drill for citizens of the United States in the Shanghai Consular district. The list has been secured from various sources of information placed at the disposal of the committee, and it is thought that twice as many more names will be added before the count has been finished.

A tentative blank registration form was presented by Mr. Bassett at the committee meeting held yesterday, as was also an explanatory letter to accompany it, drawn up by Mr. Keegan. These will be sent out as soon as the census lists are complete. The form will be mailed to all American males over 17 years old. It contains questions as to citizenship, physical fitness and qualifications for different lines of service. In order to facilitate the completion of the list and the checking of names the rosters of the various clubs and other organisations, hongs, hotels, the tax lists and directories will be consulted by the committee members.

Major Holcomb has called another meeting of the committee for tomorrow at 5.15 in his office. Other committees are considering the question of what form the training organisation is to take.

An interested attendant at yesterday's meeting was Captain Robert Dollar of the Dollar Lines, who was hailed as the first American to appear for registration.

"It is a very good thing, this registration idea," said Capt. Dollar. "And it will bring Americans in Shanghai before the American people as nothing has ever done before. The people at home have no idea of how many of us there are over here."

SENATE DEFEATS BAN ON LIQUOR PRODUCTION

Agrees To Ending Importation And Disallowing Bonded Stocks As Beverages

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 7.—The Senate, during the debate on the Food Bill, defeated an amendment, by 52 votes to 30, prohibiting the manufacture of beer and distilled liquors, but adopted, by 52 votes to 30, an amendment forbidding the importation of distilled liquors and also forbidding the use for beverages of such liquors now in bond. These amount to 220,000,000 gallons.

£20,000,000 Loaned By U.S. To France

Raises Financial Aid To Republic To £62,000,000 And To All Allies To £260,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 7.—The United States has made a war loan to France of £20,000,000, making the total of war loans to France £62,000,000 and the total loans by the United States to all the Allies £260,000,000.

CHINESE PIRATES FIRE ON BRITISH STEAMER

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Macao, July 9.—Pirates on the bank of the river, twenty miles off Kongmoon, fired at the British steamer Wasun, which was on a voyage from Kongmoon to Macao. They kept up a continuous fusillade for fifteen minutes and the steamer was peppered, but nobody was hurt.

RUSSIANS REPORT BIG BATTLE ROUND PINSK; CITY NOW IN FLAMES

Hoisting White Flag, Germans Suggest Fraternising; Reply Is Fierce Shelling

THREE LINES ARE RUSHED

Berlin Officially Concedes Attack Gained Ground In Stanislau District

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 7.—Violent fighting has begun near Pinsk, which is reported to be ablaze.

London, July 8.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique on Friday reported that there has been increased reciprocal artillery fighting in the direction of Zolotchev and sharp encounters in the region of Dzikelany The enemy's artillery bombardment was intense eastward of Lipitza-Dolina.

The Germans hoisted a white flag and suggested fraternising, in the region of Ballestchi. We replied by an artillery bombardment.

A battle is proceeding with the Turks, who have been re-inforced, in the direction of Sakkiz, in the region of Bistana and the River Abishirvan.

A communique yesterday reported:—In the direction of Bolochev, we attacked the fortified positions of the enemy and occupied three lines of trenches, but were pressed back by the enemy's counter-attacks.

Russians Conquer Villages

Our offensive westward of Koniuchy continued throughout yesterday, positions constantly changing hands. The heights north-westward of Presovce, the villages of Lavrikovce and Travotloki and the height eastward of Godov remained in our hands in the evening.

We pressed back the enemy in the Jamnica-Pasechna sector, north-westward of Stanislau and also advanced in the direction of Liakhovce and Dzvinlatch, occupying the latter village. We took 689 prisoners.

Three of our fastest cutters raided Lake Razin, south of the Danube, landed men under fire and captured a machine-gun, the breech of a field gun and two Bulgarians and bayoneted twelve.

A communique today reported:—In the direction of Kovel, in the region of Volaporska, the enemy released gas. Counter-attacks made by the enemy against Godov and the wood westward of Koniuchy failed.

Attacks made by the enemy, in dense formations, supported by armored cars, westward of Vychka, were repulsed. There have been intense artillery actions, eastward and south-eastward of Brzezany.

Big Artillery Battle

A German official communique on Friday reported: "An artillery battle has developed between Zborov and Brzezany and also at Liscly, Zwyzyn, Brody and Smorgon.

"Preparations made by Rumanian troops to attack, southward of Casinu Valley, dispersed under our fire. The enemy are restless in the region of the Lower Danube."

A German communique in the evening reported: "Massed assaults made by the Russians, between Zborov and

(Continued on Page 2)

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Australians Cool As Transport Sunk

TORPEDOED TRANSPORT BALLARAT. (Photograph.)

Coolness and discipline saved every life aboard the Australian troopship Ballarat when she was sunk, a victim of a German submarine. This picture was taken five minutes after the torpedo struck the ship and shows the cool Australians at their boat positions.

Dr. Wu Is Dismissed From Foreign Office, States Tuan Chi-jui

'All Actions Since Leaving Peking Irresponsible;' New Cabinet At Tientsin

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tientsin, July 9.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui, referring to Dr. Wu Ting-fang's telegram saying that he has installed himself in Shanghai as Minister of Foreign Affairs, states that Dr. Wu has been dismissed from office and all his actions after he left Peking were irresponsible. A Cabinet has been established in Tientsin, which will be transferred to Peking tomorrow and it alone will undertake all diplomatic dealings.

Shanghai, July 9.—Mr. C. H. Chu, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, states that Dr. Wu Ting-fang has not opened an office at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, but that letters and telegrams for the Minister of Foreign Affairs can be addressed care of the Bureau.

[The personnel of the Cabinet at Tientsin, as given out by Premier Tuan Chi-jui, states the Chung Wha Press Service, is as follows:—War Minister, Tuan Chi-jui; Justice, Liang Chi-chiao; Education, Tang Hua-lung; Chief of General Staff, Chang Ching-yao; Communications, Yi Kung-cho; Finance, Li Shih-hao; Agriculture and Commerce, Lu Tie-yuan; Navy, Tang Shian-ming and Foreign Minister, Lu Cheng-hsiung. General Feng Kuo-chang expressed his desire, yesterday, to go up to Tientsin within this week.]

Defences Of Ireland Are Not Overlooked

Ll. George Doesn't Share Navy League's Apprehensions On Self-Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 7.—The Navy League having requested Mr. Lloyd George to receive a deputation with regard to the safeguarding of harbors and communications in Ireland, in the event of Irish self-government being the outcome of the Irish Convention, the Premier replied, declining to do so at present. He wrote: "The Government is fully interested in the strategic position of Ireland in relation to Imperial defence and communications in time of war."

The Weather

Hot weather, with local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 90.2 and the minimum 73.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 84.7 and 75.2.

AEROPLANE SCARES IMPERIALISTS INTO MAKING SURRENDER

Flies Over Palace, Dropping Two Bombs, Which Do Trifling Damage

PULL FLAG DOWN

Chang Hsun Seeks Sanctuary In British Legation, Is Chinese Report

TSAO KUN VICTOR

Drives Monarchist Army Into Peking Practically Without Fight

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Tientsin, July 9 (8.40 p.m.).—Chang Hsun's troops at the Temple of Heaven have been disarmed and the Dragon flags pulled down. The Republican army has entered Peking and has headquarters at the police offices.

The bulk of Chang Hsun's men are reported to be still within the Palace. The exodus is unabated.

The restoration of the Republic will be formally effected at Peking today or tomorrow. Tuan Chi-jui will enter Peking today and Gen. Chang Hsun's Ting Wu Army will be disarmed before his entry. Li Yuan-hung will be President.

In return, the Republican Army will protect the life and property of Chang Hsun, look after the safety of the imperial family and renew the special privileges extended by the Republic to the Manchus.

A meeting was held at the Dutch Legation yesterday by members of the diplomatic corps, but the proceedings were kept secret.

A late Reuter message from Tientsin stated: "There are persistent but unconfirmed Chinese reports that General Chang Hsun has taken refuge in the British Legation."

Our own correspondent brought the same news, but said that it could not be confirmed.

Reuter's Pacific service to The China Press

Peking, July 8.—Chang Hsun has resigned. The Emperor Hsuan Tung has abdicated.

An edict accepts the resignation of General Chang Hsun, but, up to the present, the edict announcing the abdication of the Emperor, which was expected last night, has not been published. Apparently, it has been held up, pending the result of the negotiations with the Republicans.

General Chang Hsun is holding out for favorable terms. He is in a strong position, all his troops being inside Peking, where his opponents fear to attempt to disarm or eject them.

In order to avoid disturbance, the Dragon flags are still flying and Chang Hsun's soldiers are still guarding the telegraph and post offices and railway stations, but in reduced numbers, while the pickets of other troops and gendarmerie throughout the city have been increased.

Feng Assumes Office

According to reports from Tientsin, Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has assumed office as Acting President and intends to come northwards within a week.

An aeroplane yesterday morning dropped two bombs on the Palace. At 11 o'clock, the aeroplane, from Nanyuan, flew over the Forbidden City at a considerable height and dropped at least two bombs. It is believed that the objective was General Chang Hsun's Headquarters. As far as can be ascertained one man was seriously injured.

The Emperor and Chang Hsun are much depressed owing to the bombing of the Imperial Palace and are

Say Former German Consul Here Helped In Indian Conspiracy

98 People, 'Millionaires To Laborers,' Indicted In U.S.; Arrest More Spies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

San Francisco, July 8.—A great conspiracy to promote a revolution against Great Britain in India has been wider that hitherto suspected. Ninety-eight persons, ranging from millionaires to Hindu laborers and including prominent business men, German ex-Consuls at Chicago, Honolulu and Shanghai and ex-Attaches of the German Embassy at Washington have been indicted. Their names will be published when the arrests are made.

The charges indicate that the conspiracy since 1914 has been organised and financed from Berlin.

New York, July 6.—Two Germans have been arrested, including the paymaster of their spy system. United States officials believe information is reaching Germany in commercial messages to neutrals, hence severer censorship of cablegrams is expected.

An investigation has been opened into the activities of German insurance companies, which have access to confidential information concerning the sailings of ships.

Russian Congress Concludes Session

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 8.—The all-Russia Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has concluded its session. It has appointed an executive committee of all Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee and Councils of Peasants' Delegates, with a view to solidifying the revolutionary forces. It acclaimed the deeds of the troops in the new offensive.

HINDENBURG SEES KAISER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 8.—Marshal von Hindenburg and Quartermaster-General von Ludendorff are having a conference with the Kaiser, at Berlin.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. July 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. July 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. July 19

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru July 20
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia .... July 21

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru July 22

The American mail is due here tomorrow, per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia, Maru

doing their utmost to obtain mediation. Another report states that General Chang Hsun is prepared to surrender unconditionally.

Chang Hsun remains at his residence. There is every prospect of a peaceful settlement.

Chang's Army Beaten

Chang Hsun's men are at present concentrating at the Temple of Heaven. After slight fighting at Langfang, on Saturday, in which about thirty men on each side were killed or wounded, the Imperialists retired to Fengtai. Their retreat must have been rapid, as the Republican advance-guard was out of touch with the Imperialists all the day previous.

Aeroplanes yesterday morning bombed Fengtai, on the Peking-Tientsin Railway, to which place Chang Hsun's troops had retreated from Langfang. It is reported that little damage was done.

Cannonading was heard in the direction of Fengtai in the morning and it was believed that General Chang Hsun would make a stand there. Other reports say that he is preparing to fight outside Yungtingmen, the southernmost gate of Peking.

Tsao Kun Is Victor

Chang Hsun's troops at Paomachang, in view of the advance of General Tsao Kun's superior forces, have retired inside the Capital, without fighting and will probably go either to the Temple of Heaven or to the Yungtingmen.

General Chang Hsun's troops have been concentrated at the Temple of Heaven. The Republicans occupy strategical positions on the southern and western outskirts.

The retreat of General Chang Hsun's troops has increased the panic among the Chinese, especially in the Southern City, where many shops have closed their doors, though they have been ordered to re-open them immediately by the police.

General Chang Hsun has placed guards over the rice-shops, which are only permitted to sell small quantities.

Foreign Guards Get Through

Ninety American troops, 125 Japanese and a small detachment of Annamites arrived in Peking on Friday night. Although they were considerably delayed at Langfang, they experienced little difficulty otherwise. The line was torn up at one or two places, but the damage was rapidly repaired.

Up to the present, there has been no fighting on the Peking-Hankow railway.

On Friday morning, Liang Tun-yen called on the Diplomatic Corps and requested them to mediate, in order to preserve peace.

Four Peking foreigners, with a guide, came up from Tientsin during Friday night, in a motor-car, doing the journey in under twelve hours, which is considered to be a noteworthy performance.

Ministries Vacant

During the week, the various Ministries have been practically empty, the majority of the officials declining to attend office or to accept their appointments, including Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, who was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Imperial Customs Administration. It should be emphasised, for the sake of their future careers, that many of these officials were appointed without consideration of the fact that they were strongly opposed to the Restoration and viewed the movement with much misgiving.

Accept Resignations

Peking, July 9.—Liang Tun-yen tendered his resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs this morning. Edicts have already accepted the resignations of Chang Chen-fang, the Minister of Finance and General Lai Chen-chung, the Minister of War.

Hsu Shih-chang has been invited to come to Peking, to mediate. General Tuan Chi-jui has sent a message to General Wang Shih-chen and General Chiang Chao-chung, requesting them to use their utmost exertions to maintain order in the Capital.

Meanwhile, the situation is at a complete standstill. General Chang Hsun's troops are concentrated at the Temple of Heaven, the Imperial Palace and around his residence. The Republicans, up to the present, have refrained from entering the city, in order to avoid precipitating a disturbance. The train service is again practically normal.

Price on Chang's Head

The Republican Government Gazette, issued in Tientsin on the 6th, bears a number consecutive to that of the last Gazette published in Peking, on June 30. It contains a number of mandates, including the appointment of Tuan Chi-jui as Premier and also an offer of $100,000 for the capture of Chang Hsun, alive or dead.

Arrest Feng Lin-ko

Tientsin, July 9.—General Feng Lin-ko, commanding troops outside the Great Wall, who originally intended to support General Chang Hsun, has now renounced all intention of doing so. His effort to secure cars to move troops to Peking resulted in a cessation of railway traffic between Shanhaikwan and Mukden. Now that he has given a pledge that he will not interfere with the railway, through traffic will be resumed tomorrow.

A man, believed to be General Feng Lin-ko, was arrested at Tientsin Central station, on the morning train from Peking, today. Apparently, he had been secretly to Peking, conspiring to aid General Chang Hsun, although his subordinates, on his behalf and in his name, gave the Peking-Mukden Railway the undertaking already cabled.

Fengtai Bombed

Tientsin, July 7.—An aeroplane belonging to the Republican forces dropped bombs on Fengtai, today, killing four civilians. Chang Hsun's troops have withdrawn from Fengtai towards the Yungtingmen, where a battle is shortly expected to occur. A Republican aeroplane has bombed the Imperial Palace.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui expects the Imperialist movement to collapse within twenty-four hours. He has received a telegram from Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, announcing that the latter has assumed the Presidency and is negotiating the surrender of the garrison at Hsuchowfu and arranging for the co-operation of the navy.

Aeroplane Bombs Fall On Train; People Hurt

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Tientsin, June 7.—The first train from Peking arrived after an eight hours' thrilling journey. It was held up owing to heavy fighting. At Fengtai, an aeroplane dropped bombs almost on the train. The passengers sought safety by lying down on the floors, but a Japanese postal official and a Chinese were wounded in the forehead. The Post Office mails are safe.

The Republicans are pressing back the Imperialists to Peking. Tuan Chi-jui is personally directing operations. Chang Hsun is reliably reported to be again seeking foreign mediation.

Inspector Bone drove the train through the danger zone. Traffic outside the great wall is suspended and railway movements generally are uncertain, but trains are running to Peking and Shanhaikwan.

The situation favors the Republicans. It is opined that Chang Hsun's defeat is certain and his flight most probable. Looting is feared in Peking. Telegraphic and telephonic communication there is hopeless.

Truce Reported Between Chang's and Tuan's Troops

Reports were received in Shanghai yesterday that an armistice was effected between Chang Hsun's troops and those of Tuan Chi-jui, starting from Sunday night. Part of Tuan's troops have arrived at Peking while the rest have ceased hostile operations. Hsu Shih-chang has been requested by Chang Hsun to open negotiations for peace with the Republican Army.

The withdrawal of Hsuan Tung as Emperor of China is now being contemplated by the members of the royal family. At a meeting yesterday afternoon they decided to proclaim the cancellation of the Ta Ching Monarchy as soon as Hsu Shih-chang arrives at Peking.

Imperial edicts were issued yesterday dismissing Chang Hsun as Premier, Lai Chen-chun as Minister of War and Chang Ching-fang as Minister of Finance.

A joint declaration of the Cabinet Ministers and Parliamentarians at Tientsin was issued yesterday. They decided on the cancellation of the special privileges accorded the Manchu Royal Family, the punishment of the participants in the monarchical movement, the upholding of the Constitution, the organisation of a government in accordance with law, the voluntary convocation of the original Parliament, the creation of a Republican Army in the Capital and the dissolution of all organisations implicated in the recent movement.

Betrayed By Feng And Other Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

effect a real constitutional form of government.

"I have verbally tendered my resignation. Before the arrival of Hsu Shih-chang, all affairs will be temporarily taken care of by General Wang Shih-chen. As soon as all questions are settled, I shall return to Hsuchowfu. I have no other desire so long as the foundation of the country is securely laid. As to merits and demerits, I shall leave it to public opinion to decide."

Cantonese Suspicious Of The Vice-President

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, July 9.—The suspicion felt by the Cantonese against General Feng Kuo-chang has been increased by the fact that he asked General Tuan Chi-jui to countersign the mandate issued by Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, stating that he will officiate as acting President.

Republicans, interviewed, declared that the final settlement of the struggle between the old and new regimes will be postponed for the present, as the strength of the Southern Party is not sufficient to enable them to control the situation. They say that, so long as the bureaucrats, Feng Kuo-chang and Tuan Chi-jui, hold power, Republican institutions are impossible.

Some Republicans even believe that the recent Restoration was simply part of the program of the bureaucrats to re-gain control of power and the national government, but with no thought of really strengthening the Manchus, while many express the opinion that the reactionary government will be stronger should the present Tuchuns continue in power and, unless the Republicans are now sufficiently strong to overcome the Military Party, the conflict had better be postponed till the Republican Party has been reorganised.

Tuchun Chen Ping-chun will not allow any expeditions to start without the consent of Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting and, therefore, General Chu Ching-lan's expedition is held up.

Mexico Is Raising Export Tax On Oil

Also Amends Regulations Over Foreign Landholding; Representations To U. S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 6.—The American Ambassador to Mexico has returned to confer with Secretary of State Lansing. British and American companies in Mexico have made representations to Washington concerning the increased Mexican export taxes on oil and the new regulations regarding landholding by foreign corporations.

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CANADA CONSCRIPTION FAVORED BY COMMONS

Passes Second Reading By 118 To 55; Liberals Give Support To Measure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, July 6.—The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Conscription Bill, by 118 votes to 55. Twenty-six Liberals supported the Government in the voting. On the announcement of the vote, the National Anthem was sung.

The vote was followed by an all-night sitting, in which three amendments to the Bill were voted down. Only nine members supported the motion for the rejection of the Bill.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment to have the question of conscription made the subject of a referendum to the whole country was defeated by 111 votes to 62, although the entire contingent of members from Quebec, except two Cabinet Ministers, supported their leader.

The analysis of voting in the division shows that, outside the Quebec contingent, only six English-speaking members of the House voted against conscription.

DEPORT INDIANS

Deportation was ordered in the cases of three Indians who came before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday, under the new Orders in Council. The men were Lachman Singh, Harnam Singh and Narain Singh, of Tientsin, Amoy and Shanghai respectively. All pleaded innocence. Certificates were produced from the British Minister in Peking to the effect that they had acted or were about to act in manner prejudicial to the peace and security of the Indian Dominions.

Russians Report Big Battle Round Pinsk

(Continued from Page 1)

Koniuchy, broke down, with heavy losses."

A German communique yesterday reported: "Russian attacks between Koniuchy and Lavrykovce all broke down, with heavy losses. The enemy's armored motor-cars were shot to pieces.

"Attacks made by the enemy northward, as far as the Zloczov-Tarnopol railway, between Batkov, Zwyzyn, Brzezany and Stanislau and at points in the wooded Carpathians failed."

Concede Russian Gains

A German communique this evening reported: "We gained considerable ground and 700 prisoners on Chemindes-Dames, south-eastward of Pargny-Filain. The Russians again attacked in the region of Stanislau and gained ground."

The resumption of the Russian offensive, after a sharp lull, is indicated by the German communique issued yesterday. Attacks were delivered between Zborov and Koniuchy, where 7,000 prisoners were taken on Monday and Brzezany, farther south.

Newspaper correspondents, wiring from Petrograd, emphasise that the offensive is not a mere demonstration, but is in accordance with clear strategical plans. They state that the Germans have already withdrawn seven divisions from the west, in addition to fresh formations from Germany.

There are signs of impending naval operations in the Baltic. Air-craft are raiding Livonia and submarines are exploring the Gulf of Finland.

Unprecedented Bombardment

It is worthy of note that many leaders of the regimental committees were the first to fall in the advance on Sunday. The Russian infantry were delighted with the artillery preparation, which had no precedent on the Russian front.

A brigade of Czechs and Slavs, composed of volunteers, stormed three lines of fortified heights, breaking the enemy's front. Altogether, 5,000 prisoners were taken in one village.

M. Kerensky, the Minister of War, was present throughout the battle.

Amsterdam, July 8.—Major Moraht, writing in the Tageblatt, significantly warns his readers against under-estimating General Brussiloff as a commander, owing to his pre-eminence and power over the Slav races. An article in the Fremdenblatt describes Austria as having been completely disillusioned about Russia and a separate peace.

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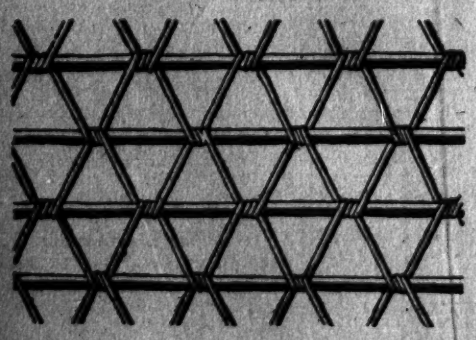

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DUTCH NOT MENACED BY BRITISH MEASURE

Only Intended To Protect Entrance To Home Waters From German Raiders!

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, July 7.—Replying to representations made by the Dutch Minister in London, in connection with the extension of the British danger zone in the North Sea, the British Government on the 6th declared that the measure is in no way against the Dutch, but is exclusively prompted by military considerations, with a view to blocking the entrance of enemy forces to British waters.

The Dutch Government has replied, expressing the hope that the intended measure will be re-considered.

Overseas Aircraft Fund

	Tls.
Balance as per List of 23rd May	392.32
W. C. D. T.—Seven monthly subscriptions of Tls. 19.55.	136.85
do. $10	7.29
A. S. P. White Cooper.....	75.00
O. T.	100.00
Tls.	711.46
Less Remittances to London:	
March 17—	
D/Dft. £30 at 3/3⅛=180.85	
May 27—	
D/Dft. £65 at 3/6⅛=364.38	
July 5—	
D/Dft. £15 at 3/9⅜= 79.01	
July 7—	
D/Dft. £15 at 3/9⅜= 79.01	
	703.25
Balance in hand Tls.	8.21

H. H. READ,
Hon. Treas.
4 Av. Edouard VII.

Over Seas Club Gift Box Fund

	Tls.
Balance as per List of June 14.	2.46
W. A. Scarsberg £1	
O. T.	100.00
Tls.	102.46
Less Remitted to London:	
Cheque on London..... £1	
D/Dft. £18.19.8 at 3/9⅛.....	100.00
Balance in hand Tls.	2.46

H. H. READ,
Hon. Treas.
4 Av. Edouard VII.

Fly Trap Fund

	Tls.
Balance as per List of June 14.	2,293.71
A Bet, H.M.G. ..... $ 5	
In Mem. of Ruby, S.B.N. 15	
Unexpected 10	
H. J. Clarke 25	
Dr. Patrick 10	
H. and S. Bank Staff, Hankow 250	
Temperature 10 one dollar bets 10	
A Bet, G.W. 5	
C. M. Bain 25	
F. F. Hough 10	
$365	
at var. Exch.	362.62
W. F. Leveson (for one case, private use)	22.50
Interest on current a/c to June 30	11.53
Tls.	2,590.36
Less Cheque, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, remitted to Messrs. Stapledon & Sons for Insce. and transhipping 20 cases to Salonica £4.17.3 in March 28.48	
Error in Exchange, Bank a/c 10	
	28.58
Balance in hand Tls.	2,561.78

Mr. H. H. Read makes the following statement:

I hope to get off 500 Traps this week, and in this connection, I wish to record my gratitude to the Glen, Blue Funnel, M. M. Cie. and P. and O. (specially the latter) Agents for their generous contributions in the shape of "free freight." Those in the export business are best able to realise what that means on 50 tons.

Mr. C. M. Bain has kindly sent me the following extract from a letter he has just received from Lieut. A. T. Downie, formerly of Messrs. Maitland and Co.'s Staff, who is attached to 2nd Black Watch at present in Mesopotamia. "The fly problem is a difficult one to tackle. They are enemies in numbers we cannot cope with. Fly catchers get clogged with them. If good old Shanghai is still sending fly catchers please keep the good work going—the more the better. The hospitals here are all well equipped with them now. The men unfortunately do not see fly catchers unless they are in hospital."

H. H. READ,
Hon. Treas.
4 Av. Edouard VII.

Steamer Shaoshing Sunk in Yangtsze

Struck Ariadne Rock Saturday And Went Down In Attempt To Beach

The China Navigation s.s. Shaoshing, which struck on the Ariadne Rock in the Yangtsze, last Saturday, sunk early yesterday morning after an unsuccessful attempt to beach her. The Navigation company's ship Fengtien and the tug Victoria, of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., were sent to the scene immediately after the wireless had brought the news, but the wrecked vessel lies with only her masts and funnels showing and it is doubtful if it can be salved.

The Shaoshing left Shanghai Friday and struck the rock, about four miles from Tungsha lightship, at 8 o'clock Saturday morning. An incoming vessel saw her and wirelessed for assistance, a pilot boat responding. A Japanese collier was found standing by and passengers were removed and brought to Shanghai by this vessel. The passengers included Mr. A. S. Wilson, Mrs. V. Meyer's nurse and child, some little girls from the Roman Catholic School and a number of Chinese.

The Shaoshing was cleared of the rock and it was endeavored to beach her. Efforts to get her into shallow water before she got too deep were unsuccessful. She sank at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning on a mud flat about two miles and a half from Tungsha Lightship. The Shaoshing is a twin-screw steamer of 1,300 tons, 290 feet in length. Capt. H. J. Hobbs is master. The ship is the second to sink on the China coast within a week, the C.M. s.s. Anping having gone down near Weihaiwei last week.

MISSION AT JEDDAH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 7.—A semi-official telegram from Jeddah states that a mission composed of Mussulmans from Tripoli, Cyrenaica, Erytrea and Italian Somaliland have arrived. They were cordially greeted by the inhabitants. The mission is studying the question of pilgrimages to the holy places of Islam, on behalf of Mussulman subjects in the Italian Colonies.

NATIONALIST ELECTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—Mr. Michael Hearn, a Nationalist, has been returned unopposed as Member of Parliament for South Dublin County, in succession to the late Mr. W. F. Cotton.

Music For Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, programs as follows:—

(a) In the Public Garden at 5.30 p.m.

1. March "Big Guns" .....Avolo
2. —Overture "La Gazza Ladra" Rossini
3. —Waltz "Eldorado" .....Royle
4. —Selection "Dorothy" .....Cellier
5. —(a) Song "Rosamond" ...Forster
   (b) Two Step "Moonstruck" Monckton
6. Selection ..."The Balkan Princess" .....Rubens

(b) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 9 p.m.

1. —March "The King's Guard" Keith
2. —Overture "Giovanna d'Arco" Verdi
3. —Waltz "Estudiantina" Waldteufel
4. —Selection "All the Girls" Williams
5. —Song "Serenata" .....Braga
6. —(a) Gavotte "Charming" Boggetti
   (b) Romance "Farewell" Pougher
7. —Waltz "Grande Valse de Concert" .....Mattei
8. —Selection "La Favorita" Donizetti

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Eastern Extension Co.

July	Address	From
1st, 2589,		Chefoo
4th, Tarkee Coal Company,		Foochow
6th, 3127, 4151, 3643, 6424, 1327,		Dairen
6th, Ramsay Co.,		Melbourne

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

July	Address	From
3rd, Harold Peterson,		Chicago

Demand Administrative Autonomy For Spain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 6.—The Catalan deputies and senators have assembled at Barcelona and unanimously called on the Government to establish administrative autonomy in Spain. They have decided to convoke an extraordinary meeting of all Members of Parliament, in Barcelona, on July 19, if the Government does not re-open the Cortes.

CONGRATULATE RUSSIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 6.—M. Painleve has telegraphed congratulating the Russian Government on the brilliant success of its new offensive.

London, July 6.—Reuter's Agency is informed that Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador at Petrograd, has been instructed to warmly congratulate the Russian Government on the brilliant success of its new offensive. The latest reports show that the offensive is developing favorably.

MORAVIANS URGE PEACE POLICY UPON EMPEROR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 7.—Thirty thousand persons yesterday marched in a peace procession at Bruenn, in Moravia and presented an address to the Czech Deputies. A telegram was also sent to the Emperor of Austria, requesting him to adhere to his peace policy.

8 FRENCH SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 7.—During the week ending July 1, the number of merchantmen arriving at French ports totaled 947 and the number departing 1,053. Four vessels over and four vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk, while three were unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

French Submersible Torpedoed By U-Boat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 7.—An official communique reports that a French submarine has been torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean. Several officers and crew were lost and nine saved.

ENVER TO MESOPOTAMIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, July 7.—Greek refugees from Asia Minor state that Enver Pasha has gone to Mesopotamia.

Irish Convention Is Called For July 25

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Irish Convention will meet in Dublin on July 25, in order to deal with preliminary business, including the appointment of its chairman. He thought that it was obviously better that the Convention should choose its own chairman. The Government had suggested that Mr. F. E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, should be temporary chairman.

The Convention would be free to sit elsewhere than in Dublin, if it wished. Representative Irishmen from all parts of Ireland would come together in a spirit of conciliation and goodwill and he felt sure that they would do all they could to secure a settlement of the old discords which had afflicted their country. The Government would give all the help it could.

U.S. Navy Officers Say 2 U-Boats Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 6.—American naval officers, interviewed, said that they believed that two submarines were sunk by the destroyers escorting the American expeditionary force across the Atlantic. They said that one submarine dived when sighted, but, the sea being very transparent, a destroyer maneuvered to get the submarine visible beneath the water just astern and dropped a bomb, which caused a violent explosion. The water subsequently became covered with oil. The other submarine is believed to have been rammed by a transport.

WAKING UP WELL

One of the best signs of good nerves and clear, well-nourished blood, is to wake up in the morning just at the right time, without a thought of tiredness or disinclination to rise.

If you wake heavy and headachy, with little desire to jump out of bed, depend upon it your nerves are out of order and your blood is probably thin and poor. An anaemic person is never good for much till after breakfast; but the first hours are the brightest if the blood is good.

For better nerves, hearty appetite, good digestion, and jolly, confident spirits, the new, rich blood which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make is the one thing in the world. Take a dose after each meal for a week and see what a difference they will make. Notice how vigorous you will have become, how hungry you are for meals, how steady your nerves will have grown, and how competent you feel to take on the day's work. This is the effect of the greatest nerve tonic ever discovered—the only nerve tonic which makes blood, which the body must have for you to keep well.

A bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is like a week's holiday. You have only to try them and you will be convinced. All dealers stock Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People; also sent, one bottle $1.50, 6 for $8, post free, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

MINE-SWEEPER SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—The Admiralty reports that a mine-sweeper recently struck a mine in the Mediterranean and was sunk. Ten of the crew are missing.

Women's Battalion For Russian Trenches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 7.—The Women's Battalion of Death has entrained for the front.

SINK BRITISH DESTROYER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 7.—The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea, yesterday and one officer and seven men killed.

FISK TIRES

EMPHATICALLY THE BEST TYRE PROPOSITION ON THE MARKET

Fisk established quality at Fisk low prices offer car owners for the first time an absolutely sure way to cut tyre costs

FRESH STOCK: ALL SIZES

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	non-skid	„	43.60	36 x 4½		„	47.00
	plain	„	41.00	—		„	—
820 x 120	red top	Tls.	42.40	34 x 4		Tls.	44.60
	non-skid	„	40.15	„		„	39.75
	plain	„	48.10	„		„	37.50
875 x 105	red top	Tls.	40.25	33 x 4		Tls.	42.50
	non-skid	„	37.85	„		„	37.35
	plain	„	35.00	„		„	35.60
815 x 105	red top	Tls.	39.00	32 x 3½		Tls.	41.75
	non-skid	„	36.10	„		„	40.15
	plain	„	33.20	—		„	—
760 x 90	red top	Tls.	27.80	30 x 3½		„	20.75
	non-skid	„	25.25	„		„	19.60
	plain	„	21.70	—		„	—
red top	30 x 3	Tls.	17.60	red top	28 x 3	Tls.	15.80
non-skid	„	„	16.50	non-skid	„	„	14.75
plain	„	„	14.90				

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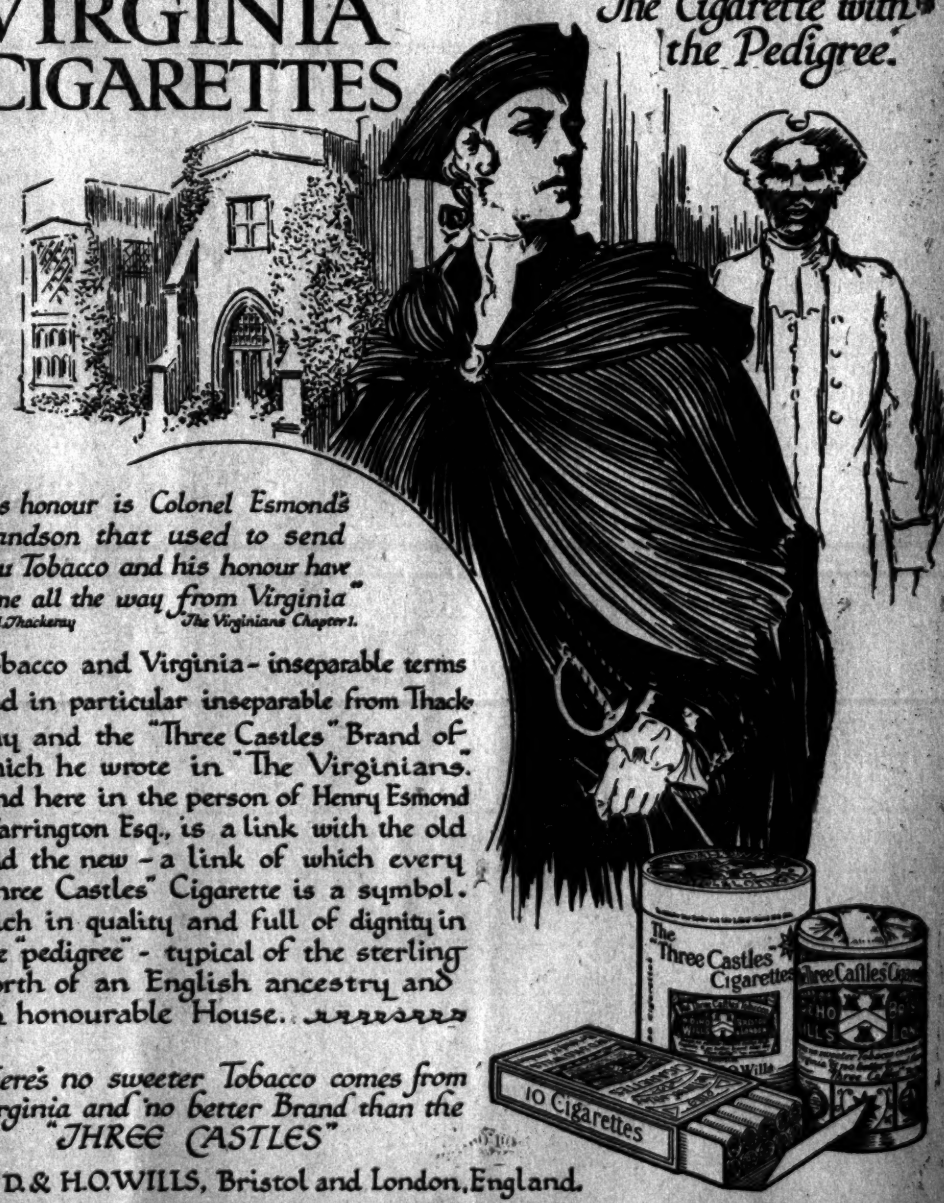

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W. M. Thackeray "The Virginians" Chapter 1.

Tobacco and Virginia - inseparable terms and in particular inseparable from Thackeray and the "Three Castles" Brand of which he wrote in "The Virginians." And here in the person of Henry Esmond Warrington Esq., is a link with the old and the new - a link of which every "Three Castles" Cigarette is a symbol. Rich in quality and full of dignity in the "pedigree" - typical of the sterling worth of an English ancestry and an honourable House.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol and London, England.
W.G.5.

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

CRUELTIES TO JEWS DEPORTED IN JAFFA

Alexandria Consul Says They Were Robbed, Assaulted, And Some Were Slain

POPULATION WAS STARVED

Same Fate Awaits All Jews In Palestine—Djemal Pasha Blamed

New York, June 3.—The story of how the Jews of Jaffa were deported by the Trukish Government ostensibly as a measure of "military precaution" was received yesterday from the State Department by the American Jewish Relief Committee. Consul Garrels at Alexandria, Egypt, forwarded to the department an account of the happenings early in April. Mr. Garrels said:

"The orders of evacuation were aimed chiefly at the Jewish population. Even German, Austro-Hungarian, and Bulgarian Jews were ordered to leave the town. Mohammedans and Christians were allowed to remain provided they were holders of individual permits. The Jews who sought the permits were refused. On April 1 the Jews were ordered to leave the town within forty-eight hours. Those who rode from Jaffa to Petach Tikvah had to pay from 100 to 200 francs instead of the normal fare of 15 to 25 francs. The Turkish drivers practically refused to receive anything but gold, the Turkish paper note being taken as the equivalent of 17.50 piastres for a note of 100 piastres.

"Already about a week earlier 300 Jews had been deported in a most cruel manner from Jerusalem. Djemal Pasha openly declared that the joy of the Jews on the approach of the British forces would be shortlived, as he would make them share the fate of the Armenians. In Jaffa Djemal Pasha cynically assured the Jews that it was for their own good and interests that he drove them out. Those who had not succeeded in leaving on April 1 and following days were graciously accorded permission to remain at Jaffa over the Easter holidays until April 9. Thus 8,000 were evicted from their houses and not allowed to carry off their belongings or provisions. Their houses were looted and pillaged even before the owners had left. A swarm of pillaging Bedouin women, Arabs with donkeys, camels, &c., came like birds of prey and proceeded to carry off valuables and furniture.

"The Jewish suburbs have been totally sacked under the paternal eye of the authorities. By way of example two Jews from Yemen were hanged at the entrance of the Jewish suburb of Tel Avid in order clearly to indicate the fate in store for any Jews who might be so foolish as to oppose the looters. The roads to the Jewish colonies north of Jaffa are lined with thousands of starving Jewish refugees. The most appalling scenes of cruelty and robbery are reported by absolutely reliable eye-witnesses. Dozens of cases reported of wealthy Jews who were found dead in the sandhills around Tel Avid. In order to drive off the bands of robbers preying on the refugees on the roads the young men of the Jewish villages organised a body of guards to watch in turn the roads. These guards have been arrested and maltreated by the authorities.

"The Mohammedan population have also left the town recently, but they are allowed to live in the orchards and country houses surrounding Jaffa and are permitted to enter the town daily to look after their property, but not a single Jew has been allowed to return to Jaffa.

"The same fate awaits all Jews in Palestine. Djemal Pasha is too cunning to order cold-blooded massacres. His method is to drive the population to starvation and to death by thirst, epidemics, &c., which, according to himself, are merely calamities sent by God. Those who know his methods will not be surprised if after a short time severe punishment is dealt out to those who have looted and pillaged under his orders, or at least with his connivance. This would be in accordance with his settled policy of exciting one part of the population against the other and exterminating all those who are not Turanians."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

HE WAS GOING TO FRANCE IN A BOAT- BUT HE DIDNT TAKE ANY OF HIS BELONGINGS WITH HIM - LEFT HIS JEWELRY HOME TOO - HE TOLD JIM THAT HE HAD THE SUBMARINES LICKED TO DEATH THAT WAY AS HE HAD PRACTICALL NOTHING TO LOSE BUT HIS LIFE
OH DEAR ME - E - TEE - HEE - TEE HEE - I MUST TELL THAT TO AGNES HEE-HEE
NO - NO - DAVE A FOURSOME AINT ALLOWED TO GO THROUGH A TWO - SOME
BUT IT AINT RIGHT TO BLOCK UP THE TRAFFIC LIKE THIS JIM - TAINT RIGHT
I'D GIVE 2 BUCKS FOR A TRAP FULLA MICE RIGHT NOW
COUPLA COWS ON THE TRACK AHEAD - WAIT A MINUTE
IN THE SWEET BYE AND BYE
OUTDOOR SPORTS -
PLAYING A FOURSOME AND TRAILING TWO
GABBY JANES -

NO FRILLS IN CLOTHING

Manufacturers Decide To Conserve The Supply Of Wool

Washington, June 2.—Plainest of styles in men's and women's clothing probably will be decreed by American manufacturers to conserve the wool supply. At a conference today with the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, representatives of the clothing interests agreed that unnecessary frills, patch pockets, flaring skirts, cuffs on coats and trousers, unnecessary pleats and long sack coats must go. No effort will be made to discourage the sale of goods made up, and changes will come in 1918 styles.

Another economy in the use of wool proposed is a more general mixing of cotton.

"The threatened shortage of wool for next year," says an announcement by the board, is causing grave concern, and the board expects its program to be of material assistance in making up some of the deficits. It is planned not only to save the cloth, but through the reduction in the number of designs the board expects also to help relieve the labor shortage which the war will cause."

THE NEW BALKAN UNION

Organisation To Unite Montenegro, Servia, Croatia, And Slavonia

The movement in favor of the reuniting of Montenegro, Servia, Croatia, and Slavonia in a single nation at the end of the world war being promoted by a number of prominent Montenegrin statesmen and mentioned several times in reports during the last few months has been formally organised under the title "Montenegrin Committee for National Union," with headquarters in Geneva. The program of the committee, as published in L'Union, the semi-monthly organ of the organisation, the first number of which appeared during the last half of April, shows that the movement is strongly opposed to the present nominal Montenegrin Government headed by King Nicholas, who is living in the Paris suburb of Neuilly under the protection and, it is said, the surveillance of the French Government.

The committee, which is headed by Andriya Radovitch, the former Premier of Montenegro, who resigned on Jan. 17 because of his dissatisfaction with the alleged pro-Austrian policy of King Nicholas, has as members Pero Voutchekovitch, ex-Minister of Public Instruction; Yanko Spassoyevitch, ex-Minister of Justice; Danilo Gatalo, ex-Minister of War, and Miloche Ivanovitch, a member of the Department of Justice.

In announcing the formation of the committee L'Union says that Messrs. Radovitch, Voutchekovitch, and Spassoyevitch resigned their posts because they were convinced that the line of conduct being followed by the Government of King Nicholas did not correspond to the wishes or interests of Montenegro, and continues:

"The undersigned have decided to continue their work with the view of realising the national ideal—the union of our entire people—and to undertake for this purpose everything that they consider necessary, especially the task of making known to our powerful allies, through voice and pen, the real desires and needs of the people of Montenegro, which today, solely because of the unpardonable mistakes of its official leaders, is deprived of the possibility of continuing to take a part worthy of its past in this holy war for the liberation of the nations."

The committee's program recites the history of the ancient Servian Empire, tells of the heroic role played by Montenegro in the struggle for the creation of a new Servian nation, and lays stress upon the assertion that the constitution of such a nation would form the best guarantee of peace in the Balkans and would also erect a strong dike against the Germanic wave sweeping toward the Near East.

In a fiery appeal directed to all those Montenegrins who have, "despite your official leaders," succeeded in escaping from the enemy's yoke, the committee asks them to fight in all ways for Servian unity, and points to reborn Russia, "the material protector of Montenegro," as an inspiring example.

WEARY TROOPS WITH DRILL

German Officers Harass Their Men, Says Reichstag Speaker

In the midst of furious fighting on the western front the rank and file of the Kaiser's army are subjected to severe discipline and worn out with unnecessary drilling, according to charges made in the Reichstag on May 4 by Herr Schopflin, a Socialist Deputy, who is quoted in the London press.

He said the soldiers no sooner reached a rest camp from the front-line trenches than goose-stepping of the most severe kind began and was kept up for days. Troops who had been twenty or thirty months in the field, and fought in the Carpathians, Rumania, Galicia, Courland, Belgium, and France were drilled "in the worst fashion" the moment they returned to camp.

Things had come to such a pass, Schopflin continued, that officers instigated their servants to buy up food in the men's canteens in order to send it home as service parcels to their own people. This had a most demoralising effect on the men, who found canteen denuded or asking prohibitive prices for the food remnants left over.

The troops were also embittered in regard to leave regulations. It was a notorious scandal that men who had been in the trenches as long as eighteen months or two years had not yet had a day's furlough. Favoritism was rampant. ➔

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

What is Castoria?

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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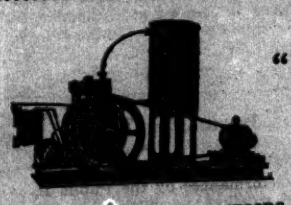

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

Amateur Swimming Association

A representative crowd of swimmers attended the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association, yesterday, at the Astor House, Mr. R. W. MacCabe (President) being in the chair.

The chairman said in part:

"Since I had the pleasure of addressing you at the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association, last year, it is gratifying to be able to report, on behalf of the committee, that the past season was a most successful one from the point of view of the local organisers of our sport. We have had, it is true, to forego our annual interport meet with Hongkong, but your Association, owing to its continually improving financial position, is becoming more and more able suitably to arrange for this function when the series of interport contests is revived.

"During the year under review, our bank balance has increased by $104.13, which is made up of members' subscriptions ($40), fees received from clubs in connection with the holding of local championships ($60) and interest ($4.13). Our balance in the bank at June 30 was, accordingly, $195.89.

"No expenses were incurred during the year. We have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Wilfrid F. Hamlin as honorary secretary and treasurer, to continue the good work so ably performed by Mr. T. Mellows in 1915. It is pleasing to learn that Mr. Hamlin consents to accept office again this year.

"The six local championships were held at the galas of the Shanghai Rowing Club and the Shanghai International Swimming Club, three championships at each gala, following the precedent of the former two years, 1915 and 1914. The flying squadron team race for the China Weekly Challenge Cup was won, after a most exciting struggle, by the International Swimming Club.

"The inter-club water polo match for the Hongkong Cup was played at the S. I. S. C. gala, but no decision was arrived at. The S. I. S. C. and the Rowing Club met again at the latter's gala, when the home team was victorious.

"The outlook for the 1917 season is very bright indeed. Both of our older clubs have already begun their activities and, with the announcement of the formation of a Hanbury School Old Boys Swimming Club, all those interested locally in water polo are hopeful that we shall at last see a Shanghai Water Polo League established this year, when, probably, four teams will enter the lists, viz., the Rowing Club, the International Swimming Club, the police Swimming Club and the Hanbury School Old Boys Swimming Club. There is every prospect of a handsome shield being presented as a trophy for the league competition, in the event of the league definitely materialising.

"Among our business this afternoon is the passing of the accounts, the election of officers and the consideration of the laws and constitution of the Association, printed slips of the draft of which are in your hands. These laws, when finally approved by you, will be set up in the form of a booklet and a copy sent to each member of the Association. I propose to read them out one by one and shall be pleased to have your views thereon."

The accounts were then passed, on the proposal of the chairman, seconded by Mr. W. J. Gande.

The following committee was elected for the year:—J. S. Agassiz, W. J. Gande, F. W. Golding, W. F. Hamlin, W. Jones, R. W. MacCabe and J. H. McGregor.

The laws and constitution of the Association were then gone through in detail and approved (with certain amendments), after which the proceedings terminated.

Police Swimming Club

The first meet of the season of the above club will take place tomorrow evening, at the Municipal Bath, at 9 p.m., when handicap events, team races and a water polo game between two picked teams will figure on the program. A full attendance of members is earnestly requested, so as to ensure the Club making a good showing in the Shanghai Water Polo League this year, for which the Captain (Mr. W. Jones) has officially notified the Association of his club's intention to compete.

It is somewhat unfortunate that the mid-week galas of the Police Swimming Club and the Rowing Club should take place on the same evening, but the Police had no option of obviating a clash, as Wednesday evening was their sole chance of securing the use of the municipal tank for their meets.

There is every likelihood of the Police VII being a very formidable one this year, in spite of the many losses they have sustained through members leaving Shanghai to join the army and for other purposes. For one thing, they have an advantage over any other local club in that they number among their ranks two of Shanghai's ex-interport players, to wit, Messrs. W. Jones and Jack Wilson.

It is recognised, however, that, at present, the last two or three of their team are rather below the average of such teams as the Rowing Club or the International Swimming Club and the only way to remedy this state of affairs is by getting in regular practise with the ball, so as to improve their throwing and shooting. Mr. Jones may be relied on to give every assistance to his new members in this direction and with a little keenness (the existence of which there is no reason to doubt) and co-operation on the part of the neophytes, the whipping into shape of a redoubtable VII to represent the local guardians of law and order is assured.

A few trial games with other clubs would go a long way towards improving their team work and it is proposed to have a match next Tuesday, the 17th inst., against the International Swimming Club, at the latter club's meet in the Municipal tank. The following Friday, the 20th inst., it is hoped to have a game against the Rowing Club, through the courtesy of the S.I.S.C., at the latter organisation's end-week gathering, after which the regular League games will be under way.

Sports Correspondence

Umpire Winters' View of Protested Play

Sporting Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: Relative to the Baseball Committee's decision to play over the game of the "Fourth" I was quoted as having admitted that my decision at third, of the play in question, was in error. To the contrary I still hold to my interpretation of the rule applying, for the following reasons:—The rule quotes, "with more than one base occupied the umpire-in-chief takes the play at third." As there was already a runner on third base, then as soon as the batter hit a fly to the field he becomes a base runner, until the fly is caught; therefore there were two base runners. As the field umpire must watch as to whether the fly is caught and whether the runner touches first or not, it is practically impossible that he can also watch the runner at third. When the fly was knocked to the field I immediately ran down the third base line and watched the runner when he left the base; at the second he left I looked at the position of the fielder and he was just delivering the ball for home, this elliminating any doubt that the runner left before the ball was caught. Sincerely yours,

Leigh C. Winters.

Shanghai, July 9, 1917.

Red Cross Rifle Shoot

Mr. W. E. Sauer was the winner of the Allied Red Cross Cup competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association on Sunday. His score was 93 points out of a possible 105. Mr. C. E. M. Thomson and Mr. T. Spring were next with 91 points each.

Forty-five entries were received, as follows:—

British, 22; Japanese, 11; American, 7; Italian, 2; Portuguese, 1; Chinese, 1, and Swedish 1.

At the conclusion of the shoot, Mr. W. J. Monk, chairman of the executive committee of the S.R.A., presented the handsome trophy to Mr. W. E. Sauer, congratulating him on his success.

Mr. Monk afterwards asked those present to accord a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. A. M. Collaco, the Secretary of S.R.A., who presented the cup. He announced that $133 had been collected and would be handed over to the fund.

Prior to the competition, Messrs. A. M. Collaco and C. E. M. Thomson started a pool, 75% of the proceeds to go to the Red Cross Fund, and 25% to the drawer of the winner. Mr. T. Spring won the pool, but he generously gave his share of the pool to the Fund, after deducting his entry fees.

The following are the results:

	200	500	600	H'cap	Total
W. E. Sauer	30	35	28	–	93
C. E. M. Thomson	29	30	32	–	91
T. Spring	32	29	27	3	91
G. H. A. Snow	28	34	27	–	89
W. J. Terrill	31	27	30	–	88
H. Kodaira	27	31	29	–	87
O. L. Ilbert	29	32	26	–	87
J. Johansson	32	29	23	3	87
A. C. Davis	31	26	29	–	86
E. K. Howe	27	31	25	3	86
W. T. Rose	25	26	33	–	84
W. Blackwood	27	29	28	–	84
P. G. Tate	25	24	32	3	84
A. G. Loehr	29	24	26	5	84
F. Bonichi	26	30	23	5	84
T. C. Britton	29	26	28	–	83
B. S. Chapman	25	29	27	–	81
L. M. Bell	25	29	27	–	81
J. E. Cameron	24	29	25	3	81
H. W. Lambert	24	26	25	5	80
G. Watanabe	19	28	26	7	80
S. B. Stevenson	29	24	21	5	79
J. Sinclair	23	32	23	–	78
C. Bedoni	25	23	25	5	78
C. Matsumo	29	24	19	5	77
W. J. E. Forsyth	27	22	22	5	76
S. Kuwayama	25	24	20	7	76
L. J. Hughes	26	27	20	–	73
Y. Hori	20	26	21	5	72
W. J. Monk	23	25	23	–	71
F. E. Hodges	24	23	18	3	68
Wm. Hu	26	24	5	5	60
T. Ohshima	19	19	13	7	58
D. K. Kajiwara	23	12	10	–	45
Fukuda	16	8	8	–	32

Red Versus Blue Sox
Today's Ball Program
Shanghai Beats Navy, 7 To 6 In Eleven Innings Contest On Sunday

The Red and Blue Sox teams are scheduled to hook up on the race course diamond at 4.30 this afternoon. The series now stands 3 to 1 with the bulge in the Blues' favor.

Sunday's eleven inning game between Shanghai and the Navy provided plenty of thrills for the crowd. The final score was 7-6. The landsmen's line-up necessitated some readjustment on the part of the fan. Duffy started on the mound and lasted one inning and a fraction. Cap Wilhoit then decided to take over the twirling end himself and Bills went in as backstop in his place. Cy held the sailors down to 5 hits for the remainder of the game. Swift was the slugging hero, getting four hits.

ECONOMY COMMITTEE TO BE NAMED IN BRITAIN

Bonar Law Agrees To Appointment Of Body To Examine Expenditures

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—In the House of Commons, today, replying to many complaints concerning the lack of Parliamentary control of finance, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that a select committee would be appointed to consider how control could best be obtained and also to examine the expenditure of the Government departments. As his duties as Chancellor of the Exchequer did not allow him to give as much time as he would like to the work of the War Cabinet, probably an addition would be made to the latter, to do the work which he would like to do if free.

Mr. Bonar Law's announcement of the appointment of a select committee was practically the acceptance of a motion by Mr. Godfrey Collins, Liberal M. P. for Greenock, which was the result of several months' agitation by members of the House against waste of money and which was backed by over 200 members.

The Chancellor stipulated that examination of the expenditure should not be used to control policy, but the papers point out that the Government has been compelled to make this concession, as the feeling of members is thoroughly roused. It is noteworthy that, throughout the debate, no speech was made against the spirit of the motion.

Lawn Bowls

Recreation Club Wins

The Recreation Club defeated the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club by five points in their match Sunday. The results follow:

S. M. Wallace		R. K. Hamilton	
E. Thomas		C. Fromm	
J. E. Lucas		S. Marks	
A. Eek	21 (skip)	G. Johnston	14 (skip)
F. Milner		W. H. Davis	
E. E. Lever		T. Sands	
A. Spiers		G. Bloom	
R. J. Bowerman	20 (skip)	R. Dorrance	19 (skip)
C. Thompson		W. Barbour	
F. S. Ramplin		S. W. Ellis	
H. Veitch		A. Allen	
W. S. Featherstonhaugh	15 (skip)	J. Burnside	20 (skip)
P. W. Reeves		J. Tweedlie	
C. Komaroff		S. Rosario	
G. Manwaring		P. H. Robinson	
W. G. Brown	18 (skip)	J. Shaw	16 (skip)
Total	74	Total	69

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LIANG CHI-CHIAO WOULD RESTORE MANCHU FUND

The Peking and Tientsin Times of last Saturday published the following interview with Liang Chi-chiao:

A representative of the P. and T. Times called, yesterday afternoon, on Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, who had returned from a very important mission at Machang, where there is a Division of troops (about 12,000) under General Li Chang-tai. During the interview our representative asked Mr. Liang, who is now holding the position of Chief Councillor to the Commander-in-Chief of the Punitive Expedition of Tuan Chi-jui, the following interesting questions:

"With whom and when did you leave here for Machang?"

"I left here with Tuan Chi-jui and some secretaries on the 2nd inst., at 9 p.m."

"What was your object?"

"General Tuan had to go there to persuade the troops to take the lead in the expedition against Chang Hsun. We were entirely at their mercy, for we went there unarmed and without taking any soldiers along. If General Li Chang-tai and his officers wanted to play false with us they could easily lock us up and send us to Chang Hsun for decapitation. But we trusted to his patriotism and sense of honor, which was justified by subsequent events."

"How long do you think the present situation in Peking will last?"

"In brief, it will last only as long as Chang Hsun lasts, but we have ample chance to defeat him and enter Peking ourselves in two weeks or probably less than that."

"After that what are you going to do with the Emperor Hsuan Tung?"

"Well, we think it inadvisable to inflict unnecessary punishment on the Manchu Imperial Family because it is not their fault, as they have been forced by Chang Hsun and his compatriots to come out and resume their Imperial rule. We will try if possible to restore to them the former allowance of $4,000,000 a year, though we realise there is a strong feeling in the country against quite such generous treatment."

"Is there any truth in the report regarding the appointment of Hsu Shih-chang as a mediator?"

Mr. Liang replied vigorously—"Whether the report is true or not makes no difference whatever in a question in which great issues are involved and which offers not the least ground for mediation. Chang Hsun, that anachronism, must be got rid of by all means in the fullest sense of the word, and it is then, and not until then, that there will be peace in Peking."

Steamer Onsang Lost In Gale Off the Cape
Indo-China Company's Vessel Founders, And Only Nine Are Saved

Jardine, Matheson and Co., agents for the Indo-China Steam Navigation, yesterday received a message from Hongkong that the latter company's steamer Onsang foundered in a gale off the Cape of Good Hope July 2. The telegram gave no details further than that the ship's Second Officer, one European, whose name is not known, and seven Chinese are reported saved.

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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 10, 1917

The Republic of China Finally Established

THE gods probably put Chang Hsun in China for a purpose. And he has served it. He is as finished as last year's calendar. But a personage of his monumental ignorance and conceit was needed in China in order that oncoming generations might have before their eyes the contrast between the Old China and the New. Whatever his fate, he will forevermore serve Chinese statesmen as an example and a warning.

In his own bailiwick, supported by 40,000 or 50,000 troops, and posted strategically between the North and South, he was a figure of commanding power, a standing menace to the peace and progress of the Republic.

There can be little doubt that every statesman and military man of importance in China was aware of Chang Hsun's monarchical inclination and of his loyalty to the Manchu Royal House. Into this situation, developed the many-angled schism between the President, Premier and Parliament. This quarrel seemingly gave Chang Hsun a chance. It waxed so keen that it got beyond control of the more levelheaded leaders, with the result that the Northern military party forced the dissolution of Parliament and in fact soon found itself in an untenable and illegal position, which the Kuomingtang was quick to take advantage of. The Tuchuns, indeed had got themselves into the attitude of being rebels against the established government of China, instead of defenders of it, and the old revolutionary party, one way or another, was preparing to carry on the recognised and legal Government at Nanking.

But this meant the giving of that party's support to Feng Kuo-chang, the Vice-President, during the period that President Li Yuan-hung was unable to function. Dr. Sun Yat-sen and a portion of the Kuomingtang were opposed to doing this. Dr. Sun wanted to set up a provisional government at once, thus giving the rebellious Tuchuns a chance to come out in the open. They could either support the Republic, which the Provisional Government would be fighting to restore, or they could go over to Chang Hsun in support of the illegal and unrecognised monarchy, which he meanwhile had revived.

That was Dr. Sun's idea of the position that would be evolved, as near as we get it. But meanwhile, President Li had delegated his powers of office to Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang which was the right and legal thing for him to do, and therefore by setting up a Provisional Government here it was thought that Dr. Sun would again place the Kuomintang in the position of being the rebel party. So at the big army-navy meeting here last Friday a decision was reached on the following points:

(1) Not to recruit any soldiers in Shanghai.

(2) The local authorities will not ask the Chamber of Commerce for financial support for military expenses.

(3) Not to allow any people to establish *any new official organisation* in Shanghai.

The italics are ours. They mean that there was to be no provisional Government such as Dr. Sun advocated. All these decisions is fact, were against the Dr. Sun Yat-sen faction and against their contentions. The meeting in other words decided that the immediate fight in hand was to organise all the support possible in behalf of upsetting the young Manchu Emperor and bringing about the capitulation of Chang Hsun.

To go back a bit, Chang Hsun, who was popular with neither side and probably least of all with President Li Yuan-hung and Ex-premier Tuan Chi-jui, had been invited to go to Peking in the capacity of mediator. He hesitated for days and finally, with considerable flourish, went as far as Tientsin. As we said in the beginning of this article, his loyalty to the Manchu Monarchy was unquestioned among those who really knew his mind.

While at Tientsin, as we have previously indicated, he was badly tricked. He was promised certain support in his scheme to exhume the monarchy and after he exhumed it this support failed to materialise. He then realised that he had been misled and immediately set about making the best terms possible. The general result of his *coup d'etat* is that his own career is finished, the Manchu restoration is finished and the Republic is restored; President Li Yuan-hung automatically comes back on the job and things to some extent go back to where they were; that is to say, Parliament is still dissolved and what the Tuchuns are to do next is still undisclosed. There are however new elements in the situation. Former Premier Tuan Chi-jui kept aloof from the fight between the Tuchuns and Parliament and he is now back in power with strong and well-united military support. The Tuchuns themselves have made a successful fight to restore the rightful Republican Government. The program will be to set up a new Cabinet in Peking and carry on the government. Later on a constitutional convention and an election for Parliament probably will be the order. If President Li decides to resign, Feng Kuo-chang will step into his place, with Tuan Chi-jui as Premier. (They have patched up certain differences during this crisis.) That at any rate is the likely proceedure.

But into this, one element of uncertainty enters. That has to do with the possible activities of the Kuomintang, or at least influential portions of it. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, we understand, has gone south, still with the idea of establishing a provisional government. His general attitude is, that a real republic has not yet been established in China; that it would have been established if he had not been over-powered by Yuan Shih-k'ai and the military party, who by certain promises brought about the resignation of the Provisional Government which Dr. Sun established at Nanking after the revolution of 1911; that Yuan Shih-k'ai failed to carry out his obligations and did everything in his power to counteract the results of the revolution and to steal slowly and secretly back to a monarchy; and that he was backed by a very large and influential element among those who now by stress of their own illegal position have been forced to restore the Republic.

With this attitude of mind one may sympathise. The Kuomintang undoubtedly has been out-generaled. That is no pun. It is a fact. There is something in the military training that developes these moves. Last week the Kuomintang had the whole country and the whole world even, behind it. Now the Tuchuns, rebels of last week, have fought for and restored the Republic. Today they are Republicans. They are bound to be Republicans. There is nothing left for them to be. There is no monarchy they can restore, now that they have upset the Manchus again. They have upset Manchu Monarchy twice and a Chinese monarchy once. They must now stand by the Republic as long as they live. Otherwise—with what contumely are we to regard them!

And last week the Kuomintang entered into close relations with them for the purpose of restoring this Republic. The Republic has now been restored. It is not much of a Republic, but it is one in name, and it will be a real one and a great one in time, providing the various factions which it is natural for men to divide into, not only in republics but in monarchies, will fight their fights out at the elections and in Parliament, instead of on the battlefield. In a very few years all these earnest and patriotic old gentlemen who now embroil this fine race in their endless personal disputations, at the sacrifice of countless lives and fortunes will be dead. But the Republic of China, providing they do not, by these same legacies of the now finished Manchu regime, these same jealousies and animosities, sacrifice it, will be living. And, further, providing they do not engender further sacrifices and hatreds for a Republic that is now perfectly safe, their memories all will be revered and honored.

Foreign Diplomat In Washington Lauds U.S. War Work

THE Providence Journal recently published a letter from Washington written by a prominent foreign diplomat now in the United States, giving his impression of the manner in which the national problems of defense and offense are being met by the Government. The communication, which appears with the signature "V. L. A.," is as follows:

"Will you permit a foreigner who has no citizenship rights, but who, by reason of his temporary official position in this country and the fact that his nation is now allied with the American people, is very greatly concerned in the success of American arms, to say a few words with regard to a matter of vital importance to your people?

"I have been in this country only a few weeks and during that time I have had exceptional opportunities to note, first, the general attitude of the American press and, second, the efforts of the Administration and those it has called to its assistance to face and conquer grave problems such as have never before confronted Americans.

"I find in a great many of the leading newspapers of the country a splendid and patriotic attitude of thoughtful sympathy with the Administration in its present burden, but I am sorry to say that I also find among some of the leading newspapers in some of the larger cities—notably New York, Philadelphia, and Boston—a most astonishing evidence of entire lack of sympathy with the position of the Administration at the present moment.

"I am convinced that if these newspapers of which I speak could have their representatives see what I have seen in the last three weeks in this city, they would be heartily ashamed of their carping criticism and their general attitude of peevish suspicion.

"There are at work in Washington today among the various Government departments, thirty or forty business men who have been drawn from every part of the United States to aid the Government in its work of preparation. No keener, more loyal, or more intelligent body of men was ever brought together for a purpose of this kind. They are working night and day toward the solution of problems of every character, and are putting into this service every atom of mentality of which they are capable.

"Supplementing their work, I find by close observation not only the President himself and his Cabinet officers, but without exception every appointee I have observed in every department of the Government service here keenly anxious to do everything possible to facilitate the labors of these men and to give up every personal idea and every selfish point of view, in order to work together in a common cause for the sake of their country.

"It is a demonstration of intelligent loyalty such as I believe your country has never witnessed in its history. The problems are vast. Up to a few weeks ago no machinery existed for their solution. These men have stood face to face with overwhelming difficulties and are still in the middle of a tremendous struggle to bring order out of chaos.

"Under these conditions I conceive it to be a simple duty, being in a position to see the daily labors of these men, and knowing also the grave difficulties through which my own country has passed since the beginning of the present war, to ask that the newspapers to which I refer, and whose criticism I am quite confident is based on ignorance, and not on willful determination to do wrong, acquaint themselves with the actual facts as they exist in Washington today.

"It is with a sense of great pride and satisfaction that I am able to expresss my belief that no more unselfish or loyal devotion to duty was ever displayed in any country than is now being displayed here by the men who have been entrusted with the activities of the United States in the present war."

The Position Of Switzerland

Her Dealings With Germany Explained In An Appeal To America Not To Put On An Embargo Against Her

By Georges Wagniere
(Director of the Journal de Geneve in The New York Times)

Geneva, May 8.—There have appeared recently in leading American papers, especially in The New York Times and The Washington Post, several articles which have greatly surprised and agitated public opinion in Switzerland.

Switzerland is reproached with not having gone to war with Germany and accused of supplying Germany with products bought principally in the United States. The fact is insisted upon that Switzerland and other neutral nations of Europe are now buying a great deal more cereals and foodstuffs from America than before the war. And from this is drawn the hasty conclusion that these products are not being employed exclusively to feed our own population, but that we are re-selling them to Germany, thus helping to strengthen the resistance of the Central Empires and to prolong the war.

As a consequence, these papers propose a radical reduction—even an interdiction—of all exportations to neutral countries in Europe. These astonishing propositions seem to have found a ready response in governmental circles themselves.

I leave to other neutrals the task of defending themselves as best they may, but I trust that you will permit me to speak, as briefly as possible, for my own country.

That Switzerland has not broken off relations with Germany is due to the fact (which seems to be little known in the United States) that she is held by the treaty of 1815 (following the Napoleonic wars) by which she is bound, in case of war between her neighbors, not to ally herself with either side. In return, her neighbors bound themselves to respect her territory, upon the condition that she herself, defend it against all comers. Switzerland could not, therefore, declare war against Germany unless Germany violated her territory or committed an act contrary to the independence and honor of our Confederation.

When Germany declared the blockade, which was the immediate cause of the entry of the United States upon the scene as a belligerent, Switzerland made an energetic and indignant protest to Berlin, but it was impossible for her to consider or construe the measures taken by Germany as an offense against her dignity or her independence direct enough to justify a declaration of war. Switzerland is not a maritime nation. Her flag floats over no ship. The German blockade, therefore, has not, for her, the same significance nor the same results as it has for other nations.

You must not forget that Switzerland, in the very center of Europe, finds herself in a very delicate position. This is a tiny little country, with fewer inhabitants than has one of your great cities. In the very midst of four powerful belligerent nations, she would become at once the active theater of the European war, and would expose herself to certain ruin and utter devastation. While this fact will never prevent the Swiss from showing courage and dignity, one ought to be able to understand (even from so great a distance from the scene of the horrors which we have witnessed for nearly three years) why we should earnestly desire to avoid entering lightly into this terrible struggle between great States.

Our almost unbelievable economic difficulties have been clearly and simply explained in an excellent article signed Merrick Guthrie, published in the Sunday edition, October 1, 1916, of The New York Times. I call your attention to the fact that Switzerland, deprived of any outlet upon the sea and unable to communicate with any other neutral nation, is forced to make agreements with the belligerent countries to the end that they may kindly permit the transit through their territory of those products which she must have in order to avoid starvation.

To us the indispensable is bread. The quantity of wheat which we are able to raise upon our own meagre soil is only sufficient to feed our population during three months out of the year. We must import upon an average of about 1,300 tons a day. This we used to obtain from Russia, Rumania, and America, but now America alone can send it to us by way of France.

There is no waste in our use of wheat. Since the war bolted flour has been prohibited, and now by Federal edict our black bread—at which most Americans would look askance—is sold only after it has become stale, in order that excessive consumption may be discouraged.

Another fact which is not well known is that Switzerland is the most intensely developed industrially of any European country. Her manufacturing products are the greatest in proportion to her population—250 francs per capita. Her important manufactures of luxuries, notably fine watches and embroideries, have suffered cruelly since this war, because of the interdiction against the importation of luxuries passed in those countries which used to be her best customers.

Great "workshop" though she is, she produces no raw material, and is obliged to import from every part of the world—metal, cotton, raw silk, and, above all, coal. For this and her metal she is now dependent upon Germany, from whom she buys 350,000 francs' worth of coal a day. The neighboring countries prohibit the exportation of everything of which they themselves may have need. They also require of Switzerland that she give moral and financial guarantees for everything which they do send her, or which they permit to be transported across their territory. Switzerland is thus obliged to negotiate with her great neighbors in order to obtain her most urgent necessities. Even the wheat which we, a neutral nation, buy from America cannot traverse French territory except by special agreement between the Government of the Swiss Confederation and that of the French Republic. If Switzerland buys more wheat from you than she did before the war, it is because she can only get her daily bread from America.

It is, therefore, unjust to judge superficially and to jump to the conclusion that we are re-selling to Germany what we buy from the United States.

That which neither the public, nor those in authority in the United States seem to know, is, that all of our foreign commerce—exportation and importation—has been strictly controlled since the Fall of 1915, under the terms of an agreement concluded with the Allies, which resulted in the formation of the Swiss Society of Surveillance, popularly known as the S. S. S. This society is directed by fifteen men, whose appointment was made with the approabation of the Swiss Cabinet. This organisation, (which is in a way setting aside our national sovereignty), has offices in all parts of our country and has thousands of employes and agents. It is charged not only with the importation of all raw materials, but of every single article needed by our manufacturers or our citizens. The S. S. S. makes no profit and its transactions are closely watched by the agents of the Allies.

That the American merchant may realise the difficulties of his Swiss brother, who may possibly be his customer, I give briefly an outline of the methods of procedure, which must be faithfully carried out without hitch or error, before he may receive the smallest amount of merchandise necessary to his commercial existence.

The first step is a formal application—seven copies upon special forms—which is a demand for the right to import a certain number of pounds of merchandise, value so much, classification, and style of packing being specified. This is sent to the Central Bureau of the S. S. S., at Berne. Normally, there is a delay of from three to six weeks before a reply is received which, if favorable, will request him to make a cash deposit equal to the value of the goods, as a guarantee of his good faith toward the Allies. This reply does not mean that he will receive his goods, for his demand has been sent on to the Government over whose territory the shipment must pass. Here occurs another delay of three weeks or three months, and even longer, after which, (if his record is clear,) he will receive an answer that so many pounds of such and such merchandise may be transported for him (in Swiss trains) across neighboring territory. And still his troubles are not over, for in American ports no ship bound for France or Italy will take on board any goods destined for Switzerland unless they have received an authorisation, either telegraphic or by letter, that certain goods consigned to the S. S. S. may be placed upon the boat.

At the port of arrival in France, and at the frontier by which it leaves the country, it is controlled again and again and often, on account of some little tangle in the red tape, there ensues a costly delay of months and months. When it

(Continued on Page 7)

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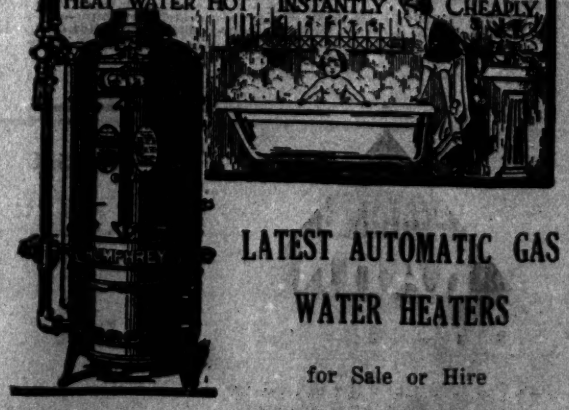

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

UH-HUM!!
BY GOLLY! SHE HASN'T TAKEN HER EYES OFF ME ALL EVENING - SHE CERTAINLY IS A BEAUT!
SAY - WHO IS THAT SWELL LOOKIN GIRL STANDIN NEAR THAT TABLE?
I DON'T KNOW HER NAME -
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GOOD NIGHT!
GEO MCMANUS

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Wedding Rings
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The Position Of Switzerland

(Continued from Page 6)

finally does reach the merchant in Switzerland, he is not free to sell it where he may, but it must be accounted for pound by pound. If he breaks faith, the punishment is most severe, for the honor of the Confederation is at stake, as the Swiss Government itself stands behind the S. S. S. The merchant is fined, as well as all the parties to the transaction, the guarantee is confiscated, and the offender's name is put upon the blacklist. He might as well close his doors, as no future permissions of any sort will ever be accorded to him.

The constitution of his trust is for Switzerland a humiliating necessity, and it must cease to exist as soon as possible after the war shall be over. But this arrangement has put a stop to a state of uncertainty and mistrust which was most prejudicial to our good relations with the neighboring powers.

You will thus see that the suspicious expressed in the American papers and in Congress in regard to Switzerland are not only unfounded, but that they are even offensive.

We feel certain that the American Government will pass no measures based upon superficial judgment, nor listen to those who ask that we should be starved out, for it would mean starvation to deprive us, at this time, of wheat from America. The German submarines, which, to blockade England, torpedo neutral ships, are doing an abominable work, and yet now, upon the supposition of blockading Germany, a suggestion is made to reduce to starvation entire populations of neutral countries. Is this much more admirable? The United States enters the war because of a last supreme attack upon neutral rights. President Wilson, speaking, as we believe, for the American people, made a proclamation that lifted high the hearts of every democratic people and gave hope and courage to the small oppressed nations. The entire world listened, awed, as before a miracle. The other day another proclamation rang out "that America was fighting in the name of humanity and democracy against autocracy." The echo of the expression of the highest of human ideals is still resounding in our ears. Are they only empty words? Could America even now be contemplating as great a crime against right and justice as Germany herself?

It must not be thought, either, that Switzerland has not preoccupied herself with her material life or the protection of her frontiers. The mobilisation of her armies has cost this little country over 600,000,000 francs.

She has also understood from the very first hour her duty toward the nations at war who are exposed to such great suffering. I can only state that the large majority of the Swiss have not only understood, but are carrying out this duty. It is a delicate matter to talk of ourselves and our good deeds, but the world must know that Switzerland, following her old tradition, has tried without ceasing to be useful to humanity.

On August 1, 1914, the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva founded the Agency for Prisoners of War. This institution, whose work it is to hunt up the whereabouts of prisoners on each side and to put them into communication with their families, employs the voluntary, unretributed work of many hundreds of people. At one time there were more than 1,200 workers in the Geneva office alone. They are rendering an incalculable and necessary service to the anxious families and the lonely prisoners in permitting them to communicate by mail. A few figures will give you an idea of the work of this Agency of Prisoners of War. It receives upon an average of from 1,500 to 1,800 letters a day. In November, 1914, this rose to 2,500, and in one day reached 25,000 letters.

For its part the Federal Government of Switzerland sends free of postage or transportation charges all correspondence and all packages, which daily fill several hundreds of railroad cars and occupy hundreds of willing hands. There have been sent out thousands of great bales containing food and clothing, which are largely Swiss offerings. Besides this, in small postal packages alone, over 22,000,000 pounds of bread, made from our own scanty provision of flour, have been sent to the allied prisoners in Germany. Thus far do we plead guilty of provisioning Germany. It is interesting to note that these packages represent the offerings of women in Switzerland to those prisoners in Germany whom they have adopted and taken under their protection. They mean that many a necessitous poor devil would have nearly starved had it not been for this devotion. The free transportation and postal service has cost the Swiss Confederation many millions of dollars.

At Berne private initiative organised the service for the repatriation of civil prisoners—those persons who found themselves at the beginning of the hostilities in a belligerent State, and who were held there by force, most of them in concentration camps. The situation of these civil prisoners is quite as painful as that of the prisoners of war, and often much sadder, because they count so many women and children among them. Seven months after the opening of the war Switzerland succeeded in her negotiations, and the Berne Bureau, through Switzerland, had changed 20,455 of these victims of war from France to Germany and from Germany to France. Since then many thousands have passed through. By the Italian and Austrian frontier over 20,000 Italians and Austrians have been received, fed, and often clothed by the Swiss population. In passing, I must also mention the work for the search and protection of young girls who have been separated from their families and the researches to discover and re-unite families who have been scattered by the war, the search for hostages, and the committee for the relief of university students in captivity in 230 prisoners' camps.

It was Switzerland who brought about the exchange of the grievously wounded or mutilated prisoners, through the efforts of the Agency for Prisoners of War, and the intermediary of the Swiss Government. They pass almost incessantly, these poor remnants of men, transported from one frontier to another in the Swiss Red Cross trains, tenderly cared for and cheered upon their way by the Swiss reception committees and the Swiss Red Cross doctors and nurses. We have, besides, actually living in Switzerland and under our care, over 30,000 soldiers, prisoners of war of all nationalities, in ill health whom we are nursing back to strength as best we may.

It is Switzerland who has received, fed, and clothed and given medical assistance to over 120,000 inhabitants who were deported by Germany from the north of France. All of these commitees have been in active and constant service since the beginning of the war, and all of this would have been impossible had Switzerland been forced into the war.

I could cite you still more statistics to prove to you that Switzerland, small as she is, is trying to do her duty (she also) to humanity. But my letter is already too long and I conclude:

Switzerland is particularly anxious to have the good opinion and sympathetic understanding of the United States. There is no country toward whom we look with more confidence or hope. We are the oldest of republics and the most ancient of democracies, the only neutral democracy in Europe.

The principles which have been voiced with such eloquence by Mr. Wilson and which are dear to every American heart are ours also, and we also believe that they are the only ones which can serve as a basis for future peace, the re-organisation of Europe and the assurance of the existance of small States such as ours, constantly menaced by the conflicts and rivalries of great powers.

And this is the reason why it would be particularly painful to us that public opinion should be misinformed in regard to us. We have come to believe that the great American press, which has always shown such a broad spirit, as well as a love of justice and fair play, will help us to enlighten the public.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

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Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$600 B.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 342½
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 790
Yangtsze	$192½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 327½
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 15¼ B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.45
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$116
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 93 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¾ Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 71 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 157½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 92 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 38
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 123½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.60 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$100
Green Island	Tls. 7.40
Langkats	Tls. 15 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 145
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16½
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15½ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Aima	Tls. 10¼ Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4¼
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11½
Cheng	Tls. 2½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.65 B.
Dominion	Tls. 10½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12¼
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 8.20
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 13½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10¾ S.
Permata	Tls. 3¾
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 13¾ B.
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Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6 B.
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 12¼ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5.80
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.70 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 B.
T-bong	Tls. 19½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 5¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 70½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
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Tanah Merah Pays First Dividend

A dividend of 8 per cent was declared at the first annual meeting of the Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd., held yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. W. Burkill presided and there were present Messrs. E. T. Byrne and Chun Bing-him, directors, Mr. J. V. C. Davis, secretary, and shareholders representing 122,370 shares. The chairman's report was as follows:

"Gentlemen:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time I will therefore as customary take them as read. The accounts cover a period of only some 11 months and for this reason and because during this period a new Estate was taken over and put in proper order, no comparative figures with previous results can be shown. The first point that may be noted is the rather high cost of the rubber, viz. 1s. 3d. This is partly accounted for by the heavy cost of the initial cleaning up of our new purchase with Chinese labor, which as you know is very expensive. Up till quite recently practically the only labor available in this part of Johore was Chinese contract labor, but we have now the nucleus of a permanent Javanese force and are doing our utmost to extend this class of labor, which will help to reduce weeding expenses as well as tapping costs which at present is also nearly all done by Chinese contract.

"A liberal proportion of general expenses has been charged against revenue, viz. 60% whereas only about half of the areas are in bearing.

"Since Ah See has been cleaned up, weeding costs show a considerable reduction and ought soon to be nearly as cheap as Tanah Merah division, which at present is costing only about 90 cents per acre per month.

"As stated in the report some 1,300 acres lying between Tanah Merah and Ah See are being taken up, and the future planting program will be to connect the two divisions. About 400 or 500 acres will be sufficient to satisfactorily connect them, leaving a reserve area of some 800 acres of jungle for future extensions. This land taken up is all excellent and communications will be exceptionally good as the main government road runs through it. When the grants are received and the boundaries known a plan showing the whole of the company's property will be made and a copy sent to each shareholder.

"The average price received for the rubber sold is a little low and this is because the rubber from Ah See division did not realise quite such good prices as that from Tanah Merah, the factory equipment at Ah See when taken over being very inadequate.

"All the first grade of rubber will in future be manufactured at Tanah Merah, the latex being transported by motor from Ah See. When the intervening land comes to bearing a new and more central factory for the whole estate will probably become necessary but the present arrangement will serve our requirements for some years to come. The scrap grades are at present treated off the estate, as there is no power installation, the sheet being made by hand machines. The scrap grades are well and fairly cheaply done and therefore the directors do not at present contemplate installing a power plant.

"There is little regarding the working of the estate that calls for special remark. The estates have been visited throughout the period under review by Mr. Power and his reports are very satisfactory and show that very good progress has been made. Health is excellent and any trouble from pests or diseases is quite normal. The General Managers' representative visited the estate in February last.

"The building up of an adequate labor force for extensions and for the large increase in the tapping area is the chief anxiety, but no serious difficulties in this respect are anticipated. Further foreign supervision is wanted but at present it is very difficult to obtain suitable assistants. Since Ah See was taken over up till quite recently Mr. Wyld and his assistant Mr. Hawes were alone and the thanks of the shareholders are due these gentlemen for this period of very hard work. Another assistant has now been engaged and it is hoped that one more can be secured.

"The accounts I think require no explanation but if any shareholder has any questions to ask regarding them I shall be pleased to answer him.

"The directors propose to write buildings down to Tls. 15,000 and machinery and furniture to the nominal figures of Tls. 100 each. The old buildings on the estate were written off out of the profits of the old company at the time of its liquidation."

The following resolutions were adopted:—

That the report and accounts as presented be accepted—proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Byrne.

That the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account be distributed as follows:

	Tls.
Dividend of Tls. 0.08 per share (8 per cent)	54,000.00
Write off Buildings	4,317.76
Write off Machinery	142.71
Write off Furniture	962.77
Write off Reconstruction Expenses	2,110.50
Carry forward	5,593.00
	Tls. 67,126.54

—proposed by Mr. Byrne and seconded by Mr. Chun Bing-him.

That Mr. A. W. Burkill be re-elected a director—proposed by Mr. T. G. Drakeford and seconded by Mr. H. J. Clark.

That Mr. R. C. B. Fennell be re-elected auditor—proposed by Mr. J. V. C. Davis and seconded by Mr. S. R. Owen.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 9, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 92=Tls.	1.08
@ 72.4=Mex.	$1.50
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.1
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	39½
Copper Cash	1800
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/9½=Tls.	5.30
exch. @ 72.4=Mex.	$7.32
Peking Bar	274
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	39¾d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.67
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅛
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3/9⅛
London	Demand	3/9⅜
India (nominal)	T.T.	280
Paris	T.T.	525
Paris	Demand	527½
New York	T.T.	90⅛
New York	Demand	90⅜
Hongkong	T.T.	67⅛
Japan	T.T.	56⅝
Batavia	T.T.	216

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3/11
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3/11⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3/11⅛
Londo	6 m-s. Docy.	3/11⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	542½
New York	4 m-s.	93⅜

Customs House Exchange Rates For July

Hk. Tls. 4.76 @ 3/9⅛	=		£1
„ 1 @ 519	=	Francs	5.78
„ 1	No quotation	Marks†	4.72
„ 1 @ 89⅞		Gold	$1
„ 1 @ 57⅛		Yen.	1.95
„ 1 @ 15		Rupees	3.15
„ 1 @ 410		Roubles	4.57
„ 1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, July 9, 1917.

Official

New Eng; Tls. 12.75
Almas Tls. 10.¼

Unofficial

S. M. C. 6% Debs 1908 Tls. 90.00
Shanghai Club 6% Debs Tls. 85.00
Shanghai Land 6% Debs 1914 Tls. 90 00
Langkats Tls. 15.00
Telephones Tls. 80.00
New Eng; Tls. 1275

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, July 9, 1917.

Unofficial

Kung Yik Tls.14.75 Cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers

Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Yesterday's Silk Market

Kind.	Chop and Size.	Price. Tls.
Steam Fil.—		
	Temple of Heaven, E. 1. 13/15	840
	Griffin, E. 1. O. S.	870
	Paster, E. 1. O. S.	870
	Electric Fan, Ell. O. S.	855
	Vanda, E. 1. O. S.	855
Tsat. New Style—		
	Lion and Sheep	720 av.
Tsat. Fil.—		
	Pegassus, 1. 2.	685-95
	Red Dragon, 1. 2. 3.	675-95

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, July 6.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for account £55⅝
Cheques on London at Paris fr. 27.18
T.T. on London at New York G.$4.76⅛
Bar silver (Spot) 39⅛d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of Discount 4⅛%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. ... 29.60d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 15.50d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot 15.85d.
Plantation Rubber July 2s. 5d. Paid.
Price of common to low medium tea fixed food controller 11 pence shilling.

Britain Is Divided Up For Coal Consumption

Twenty Areas Are Created To Effect Economy In Transportation Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—The Controller of Coal Mines has framed a scheme under which Great Britain will be divided into twenty areas, in which consumers will obtain their coal from the nearest point at which it is produced. Existing contracts for supplies from long distances will be abrogated and will be replaced by new contracts from collieries nearer the point of consumption.

It is estimated that seven hundred million ton-miles will be saved in the transport of coal over the railways by this scheme. Water-borne coal is not affected. Licences will be issued where special coal is required for special manufactures.

British From Salonica Recapture Trenches

Aeroplanes Bomb Important Stations, Dropping 19 Tons Of Explosives In Month

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—A British official communique from Salonica reports: We drove the enemy, out of our trenches on the ridge westward of Dolozele in which they had obtained a temporary foothold.

Our aeroplanes have bombed Drama, Porna and Angista railway stations, the aerodrome at Drama and other camps and dumps. During June, we dropped nineteen tons of explosives.

BANQUET FOR JONNART

Allies Commissioner In Greece Is Dined By Athens Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, July 6.—The Greek Government yesterday gave a banquet in honor of M. Jonnart, the High Commissioner of the Allies. Proposing the healths of M. Jonnart and General Sarrail, who was also present, M. Venizelos said that the Greek people would fulfil their obligations with ardor, especially their alliance with heroic Servia.

38 BELGIANS EXECUTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Maastricht, July 8.—The newspaper Les Nouvelles states that 20 Belgians in Brussels and 18 in Liege were shot on July 1.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 6.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 5¾d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 7½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, July 5.
Spot: 2s. 5¾d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 7¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Very Dull.

Total Stock in London and Liverpool, 14,581 tons.

London, July 7.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 5¾d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 7½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, July 6.
Spot: 2s. 5¾d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 7½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, July 6.—Today's silver prices were as follows:—

Bar Silver Spot: 39⅛d. Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, July 5.
Bar Silver Spot: 39⅞d. Quiet, Featureless.

London, July 7.—Today's silver prices were as follows:—

Bar Silver Spot: 39¾d. Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, July 6.
Bar Silver Spot: 39⅛d. Quiet.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 6.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	130	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	132	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1/- Extra in flask)	20	0	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b. Wales	36s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.		
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1% Nominal		16½d.	
Standard Tin (Cash)	245	17	6
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	240	7	6

RECORD OF REPUBLIC DEFENDED BY DR. WU

Five Of Six Years It Has Been Handicapped By Dictator, He Says

Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Admiral Chen Pi-kwan were the guests of honor at a reception given by the Members of Parliament in Shanghai at Hsu's garden yesterday. Several addresses were made.

"One cannot blame the form of government because it did not work right but the men who participated in the working of it," said Dr. Wu. "They say we had six years' of Republic and accomplished nothing but what did the Manchus accomplish in the 260 years they had. Moreover, during the five of the six years of its existence, the Republic was coping with a dictator, who allowed not the Republican constitutional government but an absolute monarchy.

"Under President Li, we had but a year. He is very considerate to all men. But the majority of his officers was not educated to handle a republican government. Very few understood the meaning of a republican form of government and there was considerable friction between the old and the new forces.

"Law should be emphasised in every republic. From the President to the ordinary citizen, it must be obeyed. Therefore the enactment of the Constitution and the laws of the land should be immune from party politics and we should have a constitution for the nation and not for a portion of the nation.

"You Parliamentarians were sincere in the enactment of your legislation, but I cannot say you did perfectly. No, you could not, because you are not sages. However, as time goes on, we can amend whatever we think inadequate. The Tuchuns thought they must dissolve Parliament in order to improve the constitution. They threatened me and asked me to countersign the mandate. I refused and I was acting in accordance with law. I would have rather died than be laughed at by my people and my friends abroad. I merely asked Chang Hsun to come up to Peking and negotiate with me, but he refused.

"When I went to Shanhaikwan, I never dreamed that Chang Hsun would restore the Manchus. When the news was broken to me by one of my western friends at the summer resort, I joked with him and told him that the telegraph service must have mistranslated 'Hsuan Tung ascended throne' for 'Hsuan Tung ascended Heaven' and the young emperor must have passed away suddenly.

"There is no question that the movement will be suppressed in a very short time. Through this misfortune, we get some benefit at least, that is, the monarchical movement will be gone for good and people will hate "Foo Pih" [restoration of the monarchy] as much as "Ta Pih" [decapitation].

"However, there are numerous questions to be settled after the suppression of Chang Hsun. These are what have been worrying me most. Let everyone act according to law and let the wiser guide us. Then and only then a genuine Republic can exist."

Admiral Chen Pi-kwan, after declaring his loyalty to the Republic, narrated the course of action that he took upon the revolt of the Tuchuns. It was his plan to ask the President to quit the Capital and come down to Shanghai or some other place to organise the government in the South, but the latter thought it his duty to remain at the capital to the end.

As soon as he left the Capital the admiral approached the naval authorities of the various ports and obtained their support for the Republic. Admiral Chen stated that he has sent four vessels to Chinwangtao to escort the President to the South and negotiations are going on with the Japanese Minister at Peking to have Gen. Li take the trip.

Besides Dr. Wu and Admiral Chen, General Tai Jen-feng, former Inspector-General of the Yangtsze; Wang Ching-hui, the young radical revolutionist; Sung Hung-yi, former Minister of the Interior, and C. T. Wang, vice-speaker of the Senate, also spoke. Mr. Wu Ching-lien, speaker of the House, acted as chairman. Seventy Parliamentarians and 400 guests were present.

Artillery Actions On The Palestine Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—An official despatch from Egypt reports: The situation in Palestine is unchanged. There has been a considerable amount of artillery fighting. We put thirteen enemy guns out of action during June and destroyed many gun emplacements.

The health of the troops is satisfactory. Admissions to hospital show a lower average in Egypt than for five years before the war.

BOMB GHISTELLES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 8.—The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes carried out a raid, yesterday evening, on Ghistelles aerodrome and, despite heavy attacks by hostile formations, successfully bombed their objectives and all returned.

CRISIS OF WAR PASSED SAYS FRENCH MINISTER

Last Four Months Have Been Turning Point, M. Painleve Tells Deputies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 8.—The Chamber has concluded several days' secret debate on the conduct of the operations by adopting a vote of confidence in the Government, by 375 to 23, after a stirring appeal by M. Painleve for a continuance of the endurance and union, which the country has hitherto shown, till victory is achieved.

M. Painleve, the Minister of War, described the debate as a passion for the good of the army. He declared: "During the last four months, we have victoriously passed the dangerous turning-point of the war. Since the hour of danger is past, how is it possible to doubt the future? The young Russian army is redoubling its blows, while the first American force has been landed without losing a man."

He admitted that there had been some grave mistakes in the last offensive and heavy avoidable losses. The responsible leaders had been relieved of their commands. The law did not permit of any penalty being inflicted without an inquiry. The latter would open in a few days and would fix responsibilities.

Every bad mistake must be punished. There must be no more ambitious plans whose grandiose proportions thinly conceal emptiness. They must have a policy whose prudence equals its energy: a policy of obtaining the maximum of effect, while economising in human lives.

Thanks to the assistance given by their allies, the Government had been able to devote closer attention to the economic life of the country, by placing the older classes of troops at the disposal of agriculture. Other measures would follow.

"Her allies know that France will never bend, but they also know that the blood of her army is flowing in streams to protect civilisation. It was this more than anything which determined the United States to enter the struggle, for she did not wish to see France illuminating the world with her own funeral pyre.

"Up to the present, France has victoriously borne the trial. No nation has shown more perfect discipline. That must continue till final victory.

"Whoever advises us to lay down our arms now is an accomplice of the enemy. The Government is determined to oppose any propaganda which will risk weakening the *morale* of the army. We will only cease to fight the day democracy is secured."

At the close of his speech, the whole Chamber, except a few Socialists, rose and gave M. Painleve a long ovation.

M. Malvy, the Minister of the Interior, followed. He said that the recent strikes had been purely economic and had been settled by the patriotism of the workmen and their employers and the support of the Labor organisations. Stringent orders had been given to stop any pacifist propaganda tending to weaken the *morale* of the population.

The Premier, M. Ribot, regretted that the offensive commenced on April 16 had not been more successful, yet, though its results had been dearly bought, they were glorious for the French arms. What a wave of pessimism would have swept over the country had the Germans obtained such a result!

Germany was more than ever being driven to make peace and was recoiling at nothing to obtain that end.

The Premier here referred to the receipt of a large cheque of suspicious origin by the manager of a journal in Paris, in connection with which an arrest had been made. Nothing, he said, would deter the Government from its duty and he refused liberty of discussion to those attempting consciously or unconsciously to lead the country to a shameful peace.

Italian Cabinet Gets Vote of Confidence

Action Asked As Proof Country Will Remain In War Till Victory Comes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 6.—Today, the Senate, unanimously and the House of Deputies, by 172 votes, passed a vote of confidence in the Government, after a speech by Signor Boselli, who said that the Senate's confidence in the Government would prove that Italy is determined to do her utmost to secure victory, in co-operation with her allies.

Italians Move Ahead By Surprise Attack

Capture Outposts In Carso Sector And Hold Against Counter Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 8.—An official communique on Friday reported: By a surprise attack, we moved our line forward, north-westward of Selo, in the Carso sector, capturing outposts and prisoners. We maintained our ground against violent counter-attacks, throwing back the enemy in disorder, with considerable losses.

An official communique today reported:—We drove off an attempt made by the enemy to capture our advanced posts in the upper Val Tellina. Our raiding squadrons dropped 2½ tons of explosives on the military mercury extracting works at Idria, causing damage and fire.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on July 3, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	12-14
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Promfret	„	14-16
Salmon	„	16-20
Small	„	30-35
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	30-60
Eggs	per doz.	14-16
Fowl	per lb.	20-25
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-18
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	30-35
Appricots	„	8-10
Bananas	„	7-8
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	18-20
Peaches	„	6-8
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	„	6-8
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	8-10
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	12-14
Asparagus	per doz.	15-20
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	„	none
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	12-15
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.40-1.60
Parnips	per bunch	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	12-15
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.60
Rice	per 200lb.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 14.50
Stove Coal	„	18.85
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.65
Bran	„	$2.15

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

FIRE INSURANCE

Is The Best

Peace Insurance

For Your Mind

Call on the

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD,

'Phone 4757

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

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Bangkok	Johore	Penang
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Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour faveriser le Development de Commeree et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gernale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
17 French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 21,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dairy	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KOYAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00
U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Docningo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabuya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore,	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up)..Yen 15,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA.
Manager
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 華 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $1,000,000.00
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Hankow
Shanghai	Hongkong
Nanking	Canton
Hauchow	Pengpu
Yangchow	Chinkiang
Ningpo	Hangchow
Tientsin	Shaohsing

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.
The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.
The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.M. s.s. Klangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The silk which left Shanghai on June 11, by the R.M.S. Empress of Asia, arrived at New York on July 2.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for July 10th, 11th and 12th

"The Shielding Shadow"

THE WONDER SERIAL OF THE WORLD
In 15 Episodes, each Two Reels
By George B. Seitz
Author of "THE IRON CLAW." Featuring
GRACE DARMOND
RALPH KELLARD LEON BARRY
Tonight, showing 9th and 10th Episodes, entitled:
"THE INCORRIGIBLE CAPTIVE" and "THE VANISHING MANTLE"
Four Reels

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.

"HOW IDA GOT A HUSBAND"
Kalem Comedy.

"A MERRY CHASE"
Starlight Comedy.

VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
For July 10, 11 & 12
Showing Selected New Pictures

"SUNNY SMITH"
Comedy

"THE MOSAIC LAW"
Drama In Two Parts

"THEIR ANNIVERSARY REX"
Comedy

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"
With the Latest News Events
AND
"Fatty's Plucky Pup"
IN TWO PARTS
Featuring Roscoe Arbuckle
The newest Keystone Comedy, in which the weighty hero is capably supported by a wonderfully clever dog.

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening
at 9.15
Change of Programme
on Mondays & Fridays

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road [Near Chapoo Road]

Programme for July 10th, 11th and 12th

"THE POOR FIXER"
Comedy.
"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"
The Wonder Serial, In 15 Episodes each two reels
TONIGHT, Showing the first two episodes, entitled:
"Treasure Trove" and "Into the Depths"
Four reels.
"Slippery Slim and the Fortune Teller"
Essanay comedy.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY.

MATINEE ON SUNDAY at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices
1st class 30 cts., 2nd class 20 cts., 3rd class 10 cts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

COMMENCING TONIGHT
and
On July 11th and 12th

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"CHARLIE'S STORMY ROMANCE"
Four Parts

SHOWING ALSO
"Death or Divorce"
A thrilling drama enacted under water, in Three Parts
and
A New Gaumont Graphic
With latest world events

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of JUKONG Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Two Performances Nightly at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
TONIGHT TONIGHT
Special Programme
SHOWING
Two Thrilling Stories of 2 parts each, entitled:
"A RAID ON THE MAD-HOUSE"
and
"A BAG OF DIAMONDS"
TONIGHT TONIGHT
The Fine Keystone Comedies
"HER LAST CHANCE"
and
"GUSSIE'S DAY OF REST"
in Two mirthful acts

Admission Prices:
Stalls 30 cents, Dress Circle 50 cents, Box seat 70 cents.

Vessels To Arrive

From London
Hitachi Maru .....July 14
Iyo Maru .....July 28
From San Francisco
Ecuador .....Aug. 25
Venezuela .....July 28
From Tacoma
Chicago Maru .....Aug. 13
From Seattle
Yokohama Maru .....July 16

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 11	1.30	New York	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 17	"	Tacoma & Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 20	"	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 21	"	San Francisco	Columbia	Am.	P. M.S.S.Co
" 21	10.30*	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 30	"	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
Aug 6	"	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 10	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 12	4.00*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 14	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 17	9.30*	do	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 18	8.30*	Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 19	11.00*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 21	10.30*	Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 10	..	Singapore & Bangkok	Falstria	Sw.	E.A.Co.
" 12	11.30*	Liverpool etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 5	..	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 10	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 10	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B.&S.
" 11	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br	B.&S.
" 11	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
" 11	A.M.	Amoy & Swatow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B.&S.
" 15	"	Cacao via F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 15	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B.&S.
" 17	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.&S.
" 20	11.30*	Homkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 28	"	Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 10	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B.&S
" 11	D.L.	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 11	A.M.	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B.&S.
" 13	5.00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 14	10.00*	W.h.w., C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 15	"	Tientsin, Dalny & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 17	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B.&S.
" 21	"	Tsingtao and Tientsin	Daichi maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 10	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ludeng	Br.	B.&S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co
" 11	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.
" 11	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Yonyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 15	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B.&S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 8	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2878	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
" 8	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 9	Antung	Wenchow	560	Br.	B.&S.	WTW
" 9	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
" 9	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
" 9	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B.&S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 8	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 8	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	1223	Br.	J.M.&Co
" 8	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Singan	2412	Br.	B.&S.
" 8	Hongkong & Canton	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 8	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 9	Hankow etc.	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 9	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1520	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 9	do	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 9	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.
" 9	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Capt, P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 11 at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. Feiching Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON. The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 12 at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on July 13, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Saturday, July 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Hawai Maru Captain J. Kanao, will be despatched from on July 17, at ———Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the Customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, ———on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4047.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo tons 2,671 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, July 10 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Tuesday, July 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIllwain, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. J. Iked, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, July 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 13, at about 12 o'clock midinght. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, July 14 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking Capt. E. Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, July 17 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 10, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDwell, will leave on Wednesday, July 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 12 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, the July 14, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DALNY and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung Wharf on July 15, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, and 4647.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Captain Barkus will leave from the French Bund on Tusday, July 17, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Taichi Maru, Capt. H. Ueda, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on July 21 at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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*HITACHI MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 19

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YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Aug. 6
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Aug. 21, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	July 14
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	July 17
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	July 21
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	July 24
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AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	July 13

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KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 12
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TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	530	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	230	.	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
725	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1139	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1509
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1033	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	033	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	458	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2334	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1208	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1842	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2340	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	735	2000

Yanchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1330	2130	d. Yanchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1002	1458	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	525	1126	1855	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1308	1958

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

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By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

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SWEDISH PAPER

Sir D. Haig Notes Another Advance Round Wytschaete

Great Attack On French Ghastly Failure For von Boehn; Experimented With Charge Not Preceded By Artillery Preparation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 8.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday: We repulsed a raid in the neighborhood of Bullecourt.

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the evening: There has been artillery activity on both sides of the Scarpe and in the neighborhoods of Messines and Nieuport.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: We slightly advanced our line eastward of Wytschaete and repulsed a raid in the vicinity of Acheville.

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the evening: We drove off an attempted raid, eastward of Loos.

The aerial fighting yesterday was chiefly between Lens and Ypres. In this area, a large number of enemy machines were encountered. Despite the enemy's pronounced activity, we bombed and damaged their aerodromes and carried out successful artillery work and photography.

The enemy dropped 144 bombs on our side of the line. Our machines dropped three times that number on the enemy's side.

Eight hostile machines were brought down and six driven down. Five of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported today: We carried out successful raids, southeastward of Hargicourt and northward of Ypres.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: There has been continued enemy aerial activity. Our pilots, yesterday, frequently broke up large formations, carried out successful raids and bombed and machine-gunned the enemy's aerodromes, depots and troops.

We brought down six German machines and ten were driven down. Eight of ours are missing.

Von Boehn's Great Failure

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters gives further interesting details of the big German attempt on Chemin-des-Dames, on the 3rd. The battle differed in important ways from most of the actions of this kind.

In the first place, an elaborate effort was made to secure the advantage of surprise. Secondly, there was the failure of the attack despite heavy sacrifices, to secure any result.

General von Boehn, on this occasion, resolved to test the dogma of the indispensability of a long artillery preparation, an uncanny silence for twenty-four hours preceding the attack. It is true that the French knew, from prisoners, that the German troops in front of California and Caseman's Plateaux had been relieved and that the tired battalions of the 389th Regiment, which, on the 3rd, had allowed their shock-troops to go forward unsupported to their death, had been replaced by young troops and an attack was pending, but they had no clue to the day or hour.

The Germans mustered the previous night in the trenches on the northern slopes of the Plateaux. At 7.30 next evening, the French General of Division commanding that sector of the Plateaux was sitting down to his evening meal and wondering what the silence of the enemy's guns meant, when a sudden roar of artillery supplied the solution. The Germans had opened a bombardment of staggering violence along the whole front.

Across the Plateaux ran an unbroken wave of shell-bursts, cutting off all access to the front. In the rear, great shells rained on every part of the position, destroying communication trenches, cutting the wire and ploughing up the roads. For a moment, the position appeared desperate.

Surprised by French Guns

But the Boches reckoned without their hosts. The roar of their overture had been heard for miles, with the result that every French gun was turned into the German departure trenches. The Germans had counted on immunity from bombardment of these trenches on the slopes of the Plateaux, because, owing to the steepness of the ascent, most of it had been counted as dead ground for artillery purposes.

As it happened, the day before, the French Divisional Commander of artillery had himself adventured beyond the front trenches and had worked out the exact range of the angle-fire needed to reach the enemy's front line and, directly the battle started, several batteries of 75s opened a terrific barrage on these trenches, which were naturally crowded with men.

Meanwhile, the French heavy artillery was raining destruction on the supports behind and the German communication trenches and batteries. The French reply had been so prompt that the German attempt to attack had failed even before it had properly commenced and the enemy's bombardment died down in forty minutes, ten minutes after the German infantry had left their trenches.

In this part of the line, the enemy had not employed "shock" troops, the attackers consisting of fresh troops of the 1918 class, who, full of fire, came on very gallantly, but their decimation by the French 75s left them too weak to advance far against the storm of machine-gun, trench-mortar and rifle-fire from the trenches and they never reached the French line.

Farther west, the Germans gained possession of a small salient, but were immediately driven out. A feature of the fight here was the French trench-mortar barrage.

Huge Discharge of Bombs

From two batteries of these weapons, 700 bombs of terrific explosive effect were showered on the German departure trench. The battle at the end of the crest was over by ten o'clock in the evening.

Farther west, it raged the whole night long, but with no better results for the enemy. Four of their regiments here must have suffered terrible slaughter. It was noted that they attacked carrying their packs, obviously intending to hold their ground. They had been told that they would find the plateaux held only by strong posts, instead of by the powerful line of defence which they actually encountered.

General von Boehn's attempt to dispense with a long artillery preparation had failed. It would have failed in any case, but the lack of preparation cost him even the temporary gain which a well-staged attack almost invariably secures.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports:—The French attacked at Cornillet, as far as High Mount. To the south-east of Nauroy, their attack was repulsed. The enemy twice penetrated parts of our first line trenches on High Mount, but our counter-attacks drove them out.

There has been lively aerial activity. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

French Reduce Salients

Paris, July 8.—The official communique issued on Friday evening reported: There has been a marked recrudescence of artillery activity in some sectors.

Operations in the Champagne enabled us to reduce two small salients. The enemy four times attempted to re-capture the ground they had lost and sustained serious losses.

The artillery struggle continued very keenly on the left of the Meuse.

The communique this afternoon reported:—An intense German bombardment, all night, extending from north of Laffaux Mill to Froidmont Farm, preceded violent attacks in four different sectors of this front. After desperate fighting, the enemy masses were driven off, with very heavy losses.

North and East of Laffaux Mill and east of Pantheon, our positions were entirely maintained. Between Les Bovettes and Froidmont Farm, the attack developed on a front of three kilometers. After a struggle which lasted for several hours, the enemy were ejected from the first-line elements which they had penetrated.

We appreciably extended the position we re-took on July 1, east of Cerny. We brilliantly carried three strong salients on the left bank of the Meuse, namely, west of Mort Homme and two south-west of Hill 304. Counter-attacks were repulsed.

The communique this evening reported: The artillery struggle was very keen in the Pantheon and Froidmont Farm district. We occupied a trench element.

There have been artillery actions at various points, specially towards the Hurtebise to Mont Haut sector.

Gigantic Raid Over London

(Continued from Page 1)

amazingly small and consists mainly of broken glass and window-frames. A large majority of the people in hospital received wounds from fragments of shell and shrapnel.

Another account says: Today's raid was the biggest up to the present. The enemy came over London like hawks, flying low and in close formation, despite a perfect hail of shells from anti-aircraft guns.

On approaching the City, their pace seemed to slow down. The raiders were perfectly visible to the naked eye, appearing like huge blackbirds. They dropped a perfect rain of bombs as they proceeded south-west over the Metropolitan area.

A splendid view of the raid was obtained from the roof of Reuter's offices in Old Jewry. The bombs dropped with a great crash.

Five Tackle Twenty-one

The returning raiders, viewed from a suburban town, south-east of London, seemed to number over forty, but this was due to bursts of shrapnel, showing black against white clouds. Field-glasses revealed twenty-six machines, apparently twenty-one being German and five British.

The latter were attacking vigorously, judging from the bursts of machine-gun fire. The German machines were much bigger than ours. One British airman very courageously flew to meet the approaching fleet, passed right through them and turned and joined their pursuers.

No bombs were dropped on this town, but fragments of shrapnel were numerous, as the guns were very active. Most of the hospitals in the bombed area were busy, but, generally, the casualties were not so serious as in the last raid. Business premises were warned half-an-hour before the attack, hence, undoubtedly, many lives were saved, as more people took cover.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the afternon, called a special meeting of experts at Downing Street, in connection with the raid and subsequently drove through the raided districts, accompanied by Field Marshal Viscount French, General Smuts, Mr. George Barnes and Lord Milner. The crowds in the East End cheered the party.

Accustomed to Raids

When the guns were first heard, many people did not realise that it meant that an air-raid was proceeding, so accustomed have people become to such sounds. However, the roar becoming louder, there was a rush for the streets, when an amazing spectacle met the eye.

Moving over the city was a big fleet of aeroplanes, proceeding in slow and almost stately procession. At first, it was believed that they were British machines and one could hear such remarks as: "It's all right; they're ours," but the great burst of shells round and amongst them and the sound of exploding bombs quickly dispelled the idea.

Although many persons, according to the instructions of their employers, proceeded to the basements and other comparatively safe places, hundreds of thousands watched the spectacle from open doors and windows and the roofs and streets.

Unlike their predecessors, the raiders undoubtedly took risks, for shrapnel was seen bursting everywhere about them. A big running fight was witnessed over the southern suburbs and the British airmen were seen to get right amongst the raiders, but the latter subsequently rose and the haze obscured the further operations.

Pending further official announcement, the damage is far less than had been anticipated.

Absence of Panic

Few of the public realised that it was a raid, till the dropping of bombs commenced. The spectacle of excited crowds, despite all warnings, watching the flight of the flock of vultures, constituted a curious testimony to the character of Londoners generally. If the promoters of these raids could have witnessed it, they would get rudely shaken from their illusion of tens of thousands of panic-stricken people rushing to the cellars.

When the raiders got beyond the City, the anti-aircraft guns ceased firing and our airmen were seen making towards the squadron from various directions. The enemy thereupon, ascended into hazier atmosphere and, although the sharp reports of machine-guns were to be heard, it was impossible from the City to follow events closely.

Altogether, our enemies' stay over the city lasted for about twelve minutes. Among the numerous distinguished spectators of the raid were Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. and Mrs. Asquith.

Angry Demand for Reprisals

The raid has intensified the demand for reprisals. Lloyd's News says: "There was nothing yesterday to excuse the failure of the defence. The raiders came leisurely and bombed leisurely and seemed to despise the defence. Their flight over London was so slow that it looked like a parade. The defencelessness of London against aeroplanes must be remedied without delay."

The Sunday Times remarks: A new air policy is needed. As "Shells!" was the cry in 1915, so "Aeroplanes!" is the cry in 1917. The Government must be compelled to realise that aeroplanes will be the deciding factor in the war for carrying hostilities into German territory.

The Observer states that most of the German machines were Gotha twin-engined biplanes, which are comparatively slow. Their low altitude showed their contempt for our anti-aircraft batteries, yet the marksmanship of the latter was remarkably good. Our defence was inadequate, as regards machines.

The Weekly Despatch says that, if the people are unable to get the protection they demand, the Government should be warned that the public is no longer in a mood to endure official obstinacy. It quotes the Lord Mayor as saying that the case for reprisals has been enormously strengthened by yesterday's happenings.

Reynolds' newspaper says that it is now obvious that German raids are deliberate operations for murder and terrorism. Londoners are now determined to fix the responsibility of aeroplane production and to demand reprisals on the towns of the Rhine Valley.

Say Lord French Hampered

Mr. Kennedy Jones, speaking at Muswell Hill, said that there must be no more shilly-shallying concerning the question of reprisals. The disquieting reports that Field Marshal Viscount French is hampered by other Government departments must be settled.

On Monday, Mr. Joynson-Hicks, Unionist M.P. for Brentford, will ask the Premier to appoint a committee to inquire into the causes of the failure to cope effectively with the raiders and whether the Cabinet will order punitive raids on the German munition towns on the Rhine.

There was an anti-German outburst in the East End during the afternoon. Three shops owned by aliens were attacked, the windows smashed and the furniture of one shop thrown into the street. Police dispersed the mob.

Berlin's Report

Berlin, July 8.—The official version of yesterday's raid alleges that bombs were freely dropped on the Thames docks, harbor-works and warehouses. One of the British aeroplanes was shot down over London. Bombs were also dropped in Margate.

All the aeroplanes returned except one, which was compelled to descend at sea and could not be rescued.

OPEN GERMAN CLUB

The garden at 474 Avenue Joffre which was formerly the German Garden Club, is now open to the public, according to a notification from the French Municipality.

FRENCH PLANES BOMB KRUPP WORKS AT ESSEN

Big Aniline Works Fired And Tons Of Explosive Dropped Far Behind Enemy's Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 7.—An official communique issued this afternoon reports: From July 21 to 30, our chaser-planes brought down nineteen enemy aeroplanes and a captive-balloon. In addition, fourteen enemy machines were seriously damaged, but fell in their own lines.

The enemy made an air-raid on the region of Nancy on Friday. A hospital was bombed, three persons being killed and four wounded. Several persons were wounded in Epernay.

Eighty-four French machines carried out a series of brilliant operations on Friday night, some attacking towns far in the enemy's territory, in reprisal for German bombardments of open towns in France. Eleven machines dropped 2½ tons of bombs on Treves, causing fires, including one at the central railway-station.

Six machines bombed Ludwigshafen, setting the great Baden Aniline Works aflame. One, piloted by Sergeant-Major Gallois, bombed the Krupp Works at Essen. He started at 9.2 p.m. and returned at 4.15 a.m., having covered a distance of 440 miles.

The military establishments at Coblenz and the stations at Hirson and Thionville were also bombed. Another series of operations above the enemy's lines was very successful. Altogether, 12½ tons of bombs were dropped. Two machines have not returned.

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun (象印) at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4335

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.18	14.53	18.13	1.08
WUSIH dep.	1.31	..	12.21	13.48	15.62	19.01	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.52	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.31
TANYANG dep.	12.09	9.03	14.59	16.14	17.45	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	12.51	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.22	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.30
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	5.15.50	1.P.R	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R.		Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	9.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	3.12.09		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	0.31	Second Day	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	13.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.30	16.55	23.50
CHINKIANG dep.	..	9.05	9.35	12.50	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	9.57	10.51	13.40	16.38	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.58	20.39	3.09
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.32	13.44	15.58	18.31	..	4.13
SOOCHOW dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.80	17.25	19.10	21.30
KIANGWAN dep.	7.20	8.40	11.10	12.37	15.08	16.47	18.37	20.22	22.37	KIANGWAN dep.	6.39	7.46	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.38	19.21	21.43
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	8.50	9.20	11.50	13.45	15.50	16.50	18.45	20.30	22.45	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.59	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.25	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.06

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jenfield dep.	....	8.01	9.10	10.25	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14.34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.53	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*18.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sunghiang dep.	....	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15.28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	....	10.03	11.58	13.33	....	16.15	18.57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	....	16 45	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang Aa dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10	....	17.55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Ex-press	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.23	14 40	16.32
Chang Aa dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.08	15.28	17.57
Yeh Zah dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12.30	15.57	18.50
Kashing dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	....	....	8.00	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Sunghiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.09	....	16.18	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.53*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	....	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.58	14.17	....	17.32	18.42	....
Jenfield dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou.....	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	....	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	....	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

Special Notice to Mariners
No. 484.

China Sea.

Shanghai District.

Yangtsze River—South Channel Entrance.

Wreck of S. S. "Shaohsing".

NOTICE is hereby given that the wreck of the S.S. Shaohsing lies sunk in the fairway of the South Channel Entrance to the Yangtsze in the following position:—

From the wreck Tungsha Light-vessel is reported to bear N. 45° W. (true), distant 2½ miles.

The wreck, which lies across the fairway, is covered, but the masts and funnel are showing.

A wreck lightvessel, showing a red flag by day and a red light above a white one by night, will be placed in position as soon as possible about 3 cables to the south-eastward of the wreck.

Vessels should pass to the southward of the wreck lightvessel.

W. Ferd. Tyler,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 9th July, 1917.

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS

Le Jardin Situé au No. 474 de l'Avenue Joffre est maintenant ouvert au Public.

Par ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

French Municipal Council

NOTICE

The Garden, No. 474 Avenue Joffre, is now open to the Public.

By order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

14425

Quick Delivery!

Phone your order and take advantage of our Motor delivery service.

HIGH-CLASS
American and English Provisions, Wines, and Spirits
"Only the Best"
C. EDDIE & CO.
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Tel. North 639
14319

NOTICE

During the absence from Shanghai of Mr. N. A. Viloudaki, Mr. C. P. Grant will be in charge of the Company's affairs.

VILOUDAKI & COMPANY,
10 Hankow Road.
14404 J.11.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 24b Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.
14188

The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory
has removed to
more extensive premises
at
127 Peking Road
Orders undertaken at moderate prices

THE BUKIT TOH ALANG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 17th, to Tuesday, 24th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 9th July, 1917.
14403 J.24.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
SUB-AGENCY

Mr. ALBERT EDWARD FENTON has this day been appointed Sub-Agent of the above Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LIMITED.
Agents,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD.
Shanghai, 6th July, 1917.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
SUB-AGENCY

I have this day been appointed Sub-Agent of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and am prepared to accept approved Foreign and Native risks at current rates.

ALBERT EDWARD FENTON.
Shanghai, 6th July, 1917.
14402 J.14.

KINGMAN & BROS.
DENTAL-SURGEONS
of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery,
Philadelphia, U.S.A.,
Will perform all Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles
And supply
Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.
All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.
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PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR
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In excellent condition

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Pure Irish Linen
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Just opened out
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H. G. HILL & CO.
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New Wooden Steamers
FOR SALE
Delivery in December, 1917.
Apply to
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General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

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METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

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THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

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Please note that we stock a large selection of REAL HAVANA, MANILA, DUTCH-HAVANA, DUTCH and SWISS CIGARS.
ALL of the BEST quality and at Shanghai's LOWEST prices.
ASK FOR OUR PRICE-LIST.
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SUMMER SUITS
Hand-tailored, American Styles for hottest weather.
White Serge, Shantung Silk, White Drill, Fiannels
Hard Woven, Hard Wearing Material.
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ANTIMONY REGULUS.
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ALWAYS IN STOCK.
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13721

Kiangnan Poultry Farm
Chun Hsin Road (back of the S. N. Railway Station)
This Farm supplies best POULTRY TONIC for sale; particularly good for birds in summer season. One picul for $2.00 only. Please order from the farm and it will be delivered to you.

STEAMERS FOR SALE
D/W Tonnage Capacity:—4,600 and 1,300, June; 1,300 June/July; 6,500, 3,200, 5,500 and 6,300, July; 1,400 July/Aug.; 5,700, 3,750, 300, 2,500 and 1,500, Aug.; 3,200 and 6,300, Aug./Sept.; 3,100 and 3,500, Sept./Oct.; 5,850, 5,000, 4,100, 1,500 and 6,000 Oct.; 2,500, 2,000, 1,500 and 2,050, Dec.; 1,300, Dec./Jan.
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 380.

When you think
of
Szechuen Province
Think of
WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, W. China.
Born 1915 — Still Existing

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Classified Advertisements
2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)
All Advertisements must be Prepaid
Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482
9405

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
FACING PARK
A large sitting room with Bedroom and Bath room attached, suitable for a married couple
Phone 1946

TO LET, Central, near Bund, a very cheerful cool large south bedroom. Excellent board and service, lift and 'phone, very reasonable terms. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.
14426

TO LET, one single well-furnished bedroom, in select boarding house, Central, lift and 'phone. Apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.
14426

IN COMFORTABLE Villa, two large, cool rooms offered, with board. Verandahs, modern bathrooms. Good locality; moderate terms. Apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS.
14407

FURNISHED ROOM to let in the Central Building, 18 Nanking Road (formerly Olivier Building). Immediate occupation; moderate rental.
14400 J.11.

TO LET. Well-furnished rooms with bathroom and balcony, suitable married couples or bachelors, with board. Moderate terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.
14408 J.11.

TO LET, in a German family near the New Park, a nicely furnished flat of two rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached. Board optional. Apply to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS.
14389 J.10.

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, in exceptionally cool house, superior, furnished, large and smaller bed-sitting-rooms, facing south; large verandahs and bathrooms attached; garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.
14358 J.14.

WESTERN DISTRICT: to let furnished flat of two rooms with bathroom. Also one bedroom with bathroom, suitable for bachelor. Apply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS.
14369 J.10.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

BUSINESS OPORTUNITY

WANTED, by old-established firm, a gentleman, preferably with business knowledge, to invest Tls. 4,000 and give service to help extend working field. Good profits assured. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.
14390 J.11.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, one large house at 162A Bubbling Well Road; tennis lawn, stable, electrical fittings, gas, also furniture, piano, etc. Apply Davies and Brooke, No. 10 The Bund.
14381 J.11.

TO LET: House of five rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in the Northern district, near the American School. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.
14391 J.10.

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
14350

SITUATIONS WANTED

FIRST-CLASS Milliner, British, with ten years' practical experience in London houses and five years in the East, is open for engagement. Apply to Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS.
14415 J.12.

YOUNG LADY, with no previous experience, but having fair knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, seeks position in an office. Salary immaterial. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.
14410 J.10.

YOUNG MAN, with eight years' experience in large firm (accounts, correspondence and selling), desires position in Shanghai from September. Good character and willing worker. Testimonial. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.
14387 J.14.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.
14134

A young Chinese, who has good knowledge of English, book-keeping, typewriting and Customs and shipping work, desires engagement. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.
14392

EDUCATIONAL

WHICH LANGUAGE DO YOU WISH TO LEARN? French, Spanish, Italian or German taught you by the modern methods of language teaching. For free particulars apply to American School of Correspondence, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
14399 J 10.

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED, from August 1st, a small godown; must be light. State floor area and rental required to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.
14401 J.15.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Competent well-connected Chinese, from 30 to 40 years old, who has Tls. 5,000, to act as Compradore of established wholesale business under American management. Good pay and prospects. Apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.
14427

WANTED: A young foreigner as office assistant in a British firm. Must have a practical knowledge of double-entry bookkeeping and be well-recommended. Reply, stating nationality, age, qualifications and salary required, to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.
14429 J.12.

Exchange and Mart

MOTOR-CYCLE for sale, 3 h.p. Good make. Tls. 200. Apply to Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS.
14423 J.12.

FOR SALE: Studebaker, 7-seater car, nearly new, in perfect condition. Apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.
14428 J.15.

FOR SALE, Humberette motor-car, two-seater, in first-class running order, 30 to 35 miles on a gallon of gasolene; trial given on appointment. Price reasonable. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.
14397 J.12.

MOTOR-CYCLES for sale: Peugeot, 2½ horse-power, single-cylinder, battery model. New Comet, 2¼ horse-power, single-cylinder, free engine, magneto model; both in excellent condition. For particulars, apply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS.
14396 J.10.

FOR SALE, one Henderson motor-cycle with side-car. Been in use for three months; owner leaving Shanghai. Tls. 700. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.
14393 J.11